Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17TH 1828. [NUMBER 2,011.

THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY the 17th Instant.

FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT THEIR ROOMS

THE remainder of an Invoice of HARD WARE comprising "Patent Coffee Mills."—Fish Kettles—Stew Pans—Sauce pans &c. &c.

ALSO.

Several single and double barrel GUNS by Jackson, never used, several sets of Rangoon Views in frames and otherwise a few Richly worked Muslin Gowns—Half and whole cotton Stocking's—Cotton Shawls other goods and Gentlemens Hats, Foolscap paper—New and second hand Books—a few dozens of Wines of sorts, and a variety of other articles.

AT NOON
WILL BE SOLD.
A GREY ARAB MARE.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AT
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's

A HANDSOME green CHARIOT and Pair of Chesnut HORSES with Harness price Rs. 1600 (the same if not sold prior to Wednesday next will be put up for sale by public auction at Noon of that day;)

A set of six richly plated Dish Covers with silver mountings.....Rs. 500
A very Complete Camp Case.. 600
A very Elegant Dinner Service of British porcelain with 24 *Plated* Hot water Plates with Flower Edges Price Rs. 1200
Two very Handsome Dessert Services and a Coffee set corresponding in elegance with the foregoing.

FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION
AT
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's

A VERY Capital double Barrel Gun by Parker completely fitted, just imported; price.....Rs. 600
With a variety of Rifles, single and double Barrel Guns, and Pistols.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSIONS

A VERY Handsome second hand Landaulette.....Rs. 2250
A Neat second hand Light Landau 2500
A Ditto Ditto Close Carriage.... 1800
They have also a great variety of new and second hand Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies &c. at Moderate prices.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

AN Invoice of Patent Table Cloths of various lengths, from 4 to 20 Cubits.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE just received per *Dublin* from ACKERMANN'S a great variety of the latest published PRINTS and Portraits—Colour'd and Plain in Frames—also a variety of Scrap Books &c. the same will be exposed to view as early as possible.

A CARD.

WANTED a Mess Man for His Majesty's XX. Regiment; he must possess an unexceptionable character and be able to give good security. Particulars may be known on application to FRITH BOMANJEE and Co.

FORSALE
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A Few Copies of the Proceedings in the Supreme Court, in the case of BAPPOO GUNNESS, at Tannah; as published in the Gazette of the 8th Inst. corrected and revised in the form of a neat Pamphlet at 1 RUPEE PER COPY.

Gazette Office, 17th December, 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE
THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange, per sett	Rs.	" 2 "
Powers of Attorney, each	"	" 2 "
Interest Bonds, do.	"	" 2 "
Respondentia Bonds do.	"	1 " "
Policies of Insurance do.	"	1 " "
Bills of Lading per set	"	" 2 "

BOMBAY
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

THE Public are respectfully informed that a LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT has been formed, and will Commence working on the 1st January 1829—All orders will be thankfully received, and the greatest attention paid to the execution of them. Communications may be addressed either to the Editor of the Bombay Gazette or to the Editor of the Bombay Price Current, at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square.

Bombay, 17th December, 1828.

A CARD.

MR. THOMAS M'CARTHY, (last Commander of the *Carron*) begs to inform his Friends and the public that he purposes opening an Academy on the 1st January next, for the instruction of Boys in the English language, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping and Geography with the use of the Globes.

Mr. M'Carthy will also teach, on extra terms, the French Language, Rudiments of Latin, Geometry, practical and theoretical, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Conic Sections, Mensuration, Algebra, Navigation, Elements of Astronomy, General principles of Surveying and laying down Maps and Plans.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS.

Boarders, for the first mentioned course of instruction up to 13 years of age, per month exclusive of stationary.....B. Rs. 38
Do....Do...Do...upwards. of 13 exclusive of stationary
Do.....Do.....42

The utmost attention will be paid to the cleanliness, Morals, and Improvement of the pupils.

Applications addressed to Capt. THOMAS M'CARTHY, Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, will be duly attended to.

Bombay, 17th December, 1828.

Higgs & Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 18th Instant,

DOUBLE Barrelled Pistols by E. Gill, Pocket ditto by Parker, Double Barrelled Fowling pieces with Flint Locks, by R. Gill.

Silver Spoons, and Forks, Teapot, Saucepan, Bread Basket and Plated Ware, Glass and Earthenware, Tables, Couches, Cots, Chests and Drawers, Dripping Stone, Dispense Cupboards, Dish Covers, Cooking Utensils, Gram Chest, Wearing Apparel &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
A NEAT
SHIGRAMPOE
AND
HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 17th December, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BU AUCTION
To-morrow the 18th Instant.

NEW China Lacquered Ware, Consisting of Work boxes, and Tables, Card Boxes, Oblong Tables, Portable Desks, Waiter's &c.

Leghorn and Silk Bonnets, Baby's Satten Hats, Ribbon and Toys.

Beer Well up in bottle, Yellow and Red Morocco Skins &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
A CAPITAL ARAB
SADDLE HORSE
AND A
MADRAS PALANQUIN.

Meadows Street, 17th December, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On MONDAY the 28th Instant
THE PROPERTY
OF THE LATE
CAPT. WALKER H. C. M. DECEASED
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE
MAZAGON.

CONSISTING of Modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Earthenware, Cooking Utensils, &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

A neat Dennet with Capital Buggy horse and Harness, a light Shigrampoe and a Pony.

ALSO.

A PLEASURE BOAT.

Well found in Stores, lately new Coppered and in excellent Condition.

Catalogues will be published and the Property will be on view three days Prior to the sale.

Meadows Street, 17th December, 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
BENGAL
HOOKAH TOBACCO
IN PACKAGES OF
TWENTY ONE POUNDS EACH
PRICE RS. 15 PER PACKAGE.

THIS Tobacco was prepared by the first Maker in Calcutta and is recommended as the best ever imported.

Meadows Street, 17th December, 1828

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT
BUGGY
WITH A CAPITAL BAY ARAB
BUGGY HORSE
AND HARNESS.

PRICE Rs. 800.

The Property of a Gentleman who has proceeded to Sea.

Meadows Street 17th December, 1828.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LAUDABLE SOCIETIES having deemed it expedient to discontinue taking Madras and Bombay risks in future, the Public are therefore hereby informed that no further Insurance will be granted by those Societies, on the lives of Persons residing at those Presidencies and their dependencies, from and after the 1st January 1829.

(Sd.) ALEXANDER AND CO.
Secretaries Laudable Societies.

CALCUTTA, }
1st October 1828. } (c).

TO BE SOLD, OR LET.

THE Elegant and modern MANSION on Colabah, commonly called COWPER'S COTTAGE, and lately occupied by DAVID SETON Esq.—It is well worthy the consideration of any family who is desirous of obtaining a commodious and airy habitation.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.

(c) *Bombay, 17th December,* 1828.

BOMBAY
REGISTER & DIRECTORY
FOR
1829.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that on the 1st of January 1829 and on each succeeding year, will be issued from the GAZETTE PRESS, a work under the above denomination, and to which their attention is solicited. The Gentlemen who are compiling this work, *have been fortunate enough to obtain the permission of Government to be furnished with such Information from its Records, as may be necessary to insure the accuracy of the work;* and from other sources, hints for its improvement, which will be most faithfully attended to, and for which they feel extremely grateful.

The work will contain an accurate CALENDAR and ALMANAC, and complete Lists of all the Departments under this Presidency, with their disposition.

Bombay, 17th December, 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. FORBES & CO.

A FEW Butts of fine Sherry from Mr. David Liddleton at,.....Rs. 600 per Butt.
Do. Older Do....Rs. 750 per do.
Superior old Sherry from William Morrice,.... 27 per doz:
Do. Do. from Mr. David Rankine,.....Rs. 22 per do.
Old Madeira from Keirs and Co imported in 1816. 30 per do
Palmer's Claret,..... 28 per do
Fine Barsac,..... 25 per do
White sparkling Champagne,..... 30 per do.
Very fine old Hock,..... 45 per do.

Bombay, 17th December, 1828.

FOR SALE.

4 Butts of fine old SHERRY at .. . .. Rs. 800 per Butt
4 Ditto finer ditto . . 850 per do.
5 Hds. ditto ditto . . 450 per Hhd.

From Messrs. Gledstanes and Co. of London, just imported per *Upton Castle*.

Apply to Captain THACKER, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS.
OF
MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO
DIRECT FROM MESSRS. TODD AND BOSANQUET.

SUPERIOR old PALE SHERRY for.....Rs. 900 per Butt
Ditto Ditto in 6 and 3 dozen cases .....Rs. 26 per Doz.
First growth CLARET, in six dozen cases, at Rs. 35 per Do.

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

Wines for Sale
AT THE GODOWNS OF
MESSRS. P. STEWART AND CO.

A FEW 6 Dozen Cases of Selbys very Superior old PORT imported per *Triumph* at.. ....Rs 20
Pale Sherry in Bottle, very old at 22
Ditto in Butts..... 700
Ede's first Growth Claret Vintage 1822 in 6 Dozen Cases at..... 35
Ditto Sparkling Burgundy in 3 Ditto Cases, ... 35

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

SNEYD'S CLARET.

MESSRS REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO., have lately received a small quantity of the above high flavoured Wine in Cases of Six Dozen each which may be had on application at their Godowns, at Rs. 35 per Dozen.

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

FOR SALE.

HODGSONS'S PALE ALE, imported per *Upton Castle*, in quantities of not less than 5 Hhds, at Rs. 105 per Hhd.

Apply to Captain THACKER.

TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1829 are for Sale at Rs. 120 each (CASH) at the Office of Messrs REMINGTON, CRAUFORD & CO.

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1829, are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON & CO. Price Rupees 120 (CASH)

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

FIRST CALCUTTA
LOTTERY
OF 1829.

TICKTES in the above Lottery at Rs. 120 each, are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL, & CO.

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

NOTICE

MR. F. LUGRIN, one of the partners of the late firm of WOOLER AND CO. having for the time being taken charge of the Books of the above firm, begs to request, that all remittances to that firm from outstations may be made payable either to him or LUGRIN, SON AND CO. which will prevent mistakes and confusion. Any person wishing to make payments in Bombay will be pleased to do so to Lugrin, Son and Co. at their office in the Fort.

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. JOHN GILDER AND CO
THE FOLLOWING

HODGSON'S Ale in Bottle, Scotch Ale....in ditto. Welsh Ale.....in ditto. Brown. Stout.....in ditto. Porter.....in ditto, } Bottled in England at 8 Rs. pr. Doz.

The above are in the highest order for immediate use, and in Tierces of 6 dozen each,

NOTCE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Solicitors, Attorneys, and Proctors, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY WILLIAM MORRIS,
HERBERT PUGH.

BOMBAY, 13 *December* 1828

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration to all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, within the Jurisdiction of this Court, of GAVORK MANECK, Armenian Merchant deceased, late of Batavia in the East Indies, with his last will and Testament and Codicil thereunto annexed may be granted and Committed to THOMAS FREDERICK RANKEN and JOHN SAUNDERS of Bombay Esquires, British Merchants, all Persons interested therein, are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 9th day of December 1828.

HENRY WILLIAM MORRIS,
PROCTER.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration of the Estate and effects of JOHN WAITE HOCKIN, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST, Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of December 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of the estate and Effects of JOHN WYDE late an Assistant Surgeon in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may granted to MARTIN WEST, Esquire Registrar of the said Court all persons interested therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of December 1828.

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APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of NATHANIEL CHARLES MAW, deceased late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Court. All persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of December 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

(2.)

JUST PUBLISHED

TWO SERMONS,
OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF
The Hon'ble SIR *EDWARD WEST, Knight*
Chief Justice.
AND
The Hon. SIR *C. H. CHAMBERS Knight,*
LATE
Acting Chief Justice,
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT
BOMBAY.
PREACHED AT ST, THOMAS'S CHURCH
BY
THE REVD. HENRY DAVIES,
Senior Chaplain.

To be had of Messrs. FRITH ROMANJEE and CO. and Messrs. HIGGS and BRIGGS.

PRICE 1 RUPEE EACH.

Bombay, 17*th December* 1828,

A BAN.

JULIAÕ JOZE DA SILVA VIEIRA, Commandatory in the Order of Christ, honoured with the Order of St. Jean of Jerusalem, and with the Medal of Fidelity, Governor of the Fort and Town of Demaun, Chief Commander of the Troops of its Garrison, by H. M. F. Majesty, the King, our Lord, whom God preserve, &c. &c.

I make known, that hereafter it is forbidden in this Place the circulation of Books, Periodicals, or any other strange Papers printed in foreign Kingdoms, without plain order of the Government, to whom, the persons who possess them, or to whom they may henceforth be sent must tender them immediately, for obtaining leave for their circulation, if it be thought convenient; and the transgressors of this order shall be punished according to the Ordination of the Kingdom, Book 5th Tit. 102, and several other existent Laws on this subject. And for the acquaintance of this, I Command, that this shall be published in the public places, with beating of drums; and for its excution, it must be registered in the competent Stations. Fort of Demaun 10th of December 1828.—It was written by me the Secretary of the Government JOAQUIM JACOB SALVADOR FERNANDES. —JULIAÕ JOZÉ DA SILVA VIEIRA.

For Passage to London
THE NEW SHIP
EMMA
OF 350 TONS
CAPT. GEORGE NORTH.

HAS good accommodation for three or four Passengers, with a Surgeon on Board; and will sail positively on the 21st Instant.

Apply to Captain NORTH on board, or at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

Passage to London,
TOUCHING AT COLOMBO
THE BARQUE
CEYLON
BURTHEN 300 TONS
F. Davison,
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has good accommodation for passengers, and will have immediate dispatch. For further particulars apply to Captain DAVISON at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN & SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

Freight or Passage to
LIVERPOOL,
THE NEW SHIP
SIR FRANCIS BURTON
Alexander Reid
MASTER.

APPLY at the office of Messrs. DI[illegible] ARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

For Passage to London,
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,
OF 617 TONS PER REGISTER
ALEXANDER HENNING R. N.
COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail positively on the 24th Instant, touching at the Cape if Passengers offer.

For particulars apply to CAPTAIN HENNING, at the Office of Messrs FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

For Passage to London,
THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP
BOLTON A. I.
BURTHEN PER REGISTER 600 TONS,
John Clarkson,
COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail from Bombay, positively on the 4th January next, has one Stern Cabin and a few small Cabins below disengaged.

For particulars Apply to Captain CLARKSON at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

For Passage to London
OR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP,
TRIUMPH,
OF 600 TONS,
CAPT. THOMAS GREEN,

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail from hence on the 10th January.

For particulars apply to Captain GREEN at the Office of Messrs PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

For Passage to London,
THE SHIP
RECOVERY.
HENRY C. CHAPMAN,
COMMANDER.

WILL Sail for London the 11th January.
Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL, and

Bombay, 17*th December*, 1828.

For Passage to London
THE FINE TEAK SHIP
UPTON CASTLE
OF 600 TONS,
CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER
(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE

HAS very superior Accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail positively on the [illegible] January.—

For particulars, apply to Captain THACKER, at the Office of Messrs FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 17*th December*, [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

FOR SALE.

4 Butts of fine old SHERRY
at .. . .. Rs. 800 per Butt
4 Ditto finer ditto . . 850 per do.
5 Hds. ditto ditto . . 450 per Hhd.

From Messrs. Gledstanes and Co. of London, just imported per *Upton Castle*.

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H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

(2.)

JUST PUBLISHED

TWO SERMONS,
OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF
The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD WEST, Knight
Chief Justice.
AND
The Hon. SIR C. H. CHAMBERS Knight,
LATE
Acting Chief Justice,
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT
BOMBAY.
PREACHED AT ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH
BY
THE REVD. HENRY DAVIES,
Senior Chaplain.

To be had of Messrs. FRITH ROMANJEE and CO. and Messrs. HIGGS and BRIGGS.

PRICE 1 RUPEE EACH.

Bombay, 17th December 1828.

A BAN.

JULIAÕ JOZE DA SILVA VIEIRA, Commandatory in the Order of Christ, honoured with the Order of St. Jean of Jerusalem, and with the Medal of Fidelity, Governor of the Fort and Town of Demaun; Chief Commander of the Troops of its Garrison, by H. M. F. Majesty, the King, our Lord, whom God preserve, &c. &c. &c.

I make known, that hereafter it is forbidden in this Place the circulation of Books, Periodicals, or any other strange Papers printed in foreign Kingdoms, without plain order of the Government, to whom, the persons who possess them, or to whom they may henceforth be sent must tender them immediately, for obtaining leave for their circulation, if it be thought convenient; and the transgressors of this order shall be punished according to the Ordination of the Kingdom, Book 5th Tit. 102, and several other existent Laws on this subject. And for the acquaintance of this, I Command, that this shall be published in the public places, with beating of drums; and for its excution, it must be registered in the competent Stations. Fort of Demaun 10th of December 1828.—It was written by me the Secretary of the Government JOAQUIM JACOB SALVADOR FERNANDES. —JULIAÕ JOZÉ DA SILVA VIEIRA.

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THE BARQUE
CEYLON
BURTHEN 300 TONS
F. Davison,
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has good accommodation for passengers, and will have immediate dispatch. For further particulars apply to Captain DAVISON at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN & SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 17th December, 1828.

Freight or Passage to
LIVERPOOL,
THE NEW SHIP
SIR FRANCIS BURTON
Alexander Reid
MASTER.

APPLY at the office of Messrs. DI[illegible] FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 17th December, 1828.

For Passage to London,
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,
OF 611 TONS PER REGISTER
ALEXANDER HENNING R. N.
COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail positively on the 24th Instant, touching at the Cape if Passengers offer.

For particulars apply to CAPTAIN HENNING, at the Office of Messrs FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 17th December, 1828.

For Passage to London,
THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP
BOLTON A. L.
BURTHEN PER REGISTER 600 TONS,
John Clarkson,
COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail from Bombay, positively on the 4th January next, has one Stern Cabin and a few small Cabins below disengaged.

For particulars Apply to Captain CLARKSON at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 17th December, 1828.

For Passage to London
OR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP,
TRIUMPH,
OF 600 TONS,
CAPT. THOMAS GREEN,

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail from hence on the 10th January.

For particulars apply to Captain GREEN at the Office of Messrs PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 17th December, 1828.

For Passage to London,
THE SHIP
RECOVERY.
HENRY C. CHAPMAN,
COMMANDER.

WILL Sail for London [illegible] the 11th January.—

Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL, and

Bombay, 17th December, 1828.

For Passage to London
THE FINE TEAK SHIP
UPTON CASTLE
OF 600 TONS,
CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER
(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

HAS very superior Accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail positively on the [illegible] January.—

For particulars, apply to Captain THACKER, at the Offices of Messrs FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 17th December, [illegible]

For Passage to London

THE

KATHERINE STEWART

FORBES

OF 500 TONS,

CAPTAIN INGRAM CHAPMAN.

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London on the 1st February.—

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 17th December, 1828.

TO SAIL

FOR THE PERSIAN GULPH

EARLY IN JANUARY.

THE BARQUE

DISCOVERY

J. Gordon,

COMMANDER.

HAS the greater part of her Cargo engaged, for Freight or passage apply to HADJEE MAHOMUD ALLI SAFFAR, or to Captain GORDON at Aga Mahomud Soostry's Office in Nesbit Lane,

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T. G. GARDINER,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

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Brigade Major G. B. Aitchison S. K. D.
Ensign Keith Jopp 16th Regt. N. I.
Ensign. R. H. Wardell 6th Regt. N. I.
Major W. H. Sykes 17th Regt.
Lieut. G. Gordon Lainge Niz. Cavy.
Asst. Surgn James Godpey Madras Establishment
Ensign. Thos. Nelson 21st Regt.
Lieut. W. Laing 21st Regt.
Capt. W. Spratt Vet. Bat.

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Lt. and Adjt. James Carr Ind. Bat.
Capt. J. Reynolds Asst. Comy Genl.
Lt. Col. Com. B. Kennett 22d Rt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn J. J. Morrison H. C. S. Glive.
Lieut. F. D. Bagshawe 5th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn C. Straker 1st Ex. Bn.
Ensign Major 6th Regt. N. I.
Lt. Col. Garraway 17th Regt.
Lieut. P. M. Melvile Fort Adjt.
Asst. Surgn J. Doig H. Brigade.
Lieut, J. Grant Engineers,
Lieut. J. Hobson 1st E. Regt.
Lieut. French 23d Regt.
Lieut. Liddell Do.
Lieut. Parr Ditto.
Cornet C, J. Owen 1st Lt. Cy.
Ensign G. Rippon 21st Regt.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 10th.—Dutch Brig Norfolk, James Goldie Master, from Bencoolen. 15th Oct. Cochin 1st Dec.

Do. Ship Sullimany, Robt. Wemyss Master, from China and Manilla, left Manilla 20th Oct.

12th, Ship Dublin (Free Trader) W. Stewart Master, from London 12th July.

Do. Ship Golconda Chs. G. Clark Master from China 28th Oct. Singapore 11th Nov., Manilla 17th November.

14th Ship Carnwallis, D. Hardie Master, from China, 22d Oct. touched at Singapore, Penang and Cannanore.

Do. Ship Helen, George Langley Master from China 22d Oct. Singapore 3d Nov. Malacca 10th P. D. Galle 30th Nov. Telecherry 8th Dec.

15th French Ship Le Eliza, T. A. Momus Master from Bordeaux left Mangalore 10th Dec.

16th H. C. Brig of War Nautilus Lieut. George Harvey Com. from Bassadore 28th November.

Passenger per H. C. Brig of War Nautilus.—2 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 9th—The H. C. Brig of War Thetis, Lieut R. Kinchant, Com. to Surat and Tankara Bunder.

Do. The H. C. Schooner Vigilant, Doss Mahomud Syrang to Surat.

13th Ship Bengal (Free Trader) James Bissit Master, to Liverpool.

Do. The H. C. Sloop of War Clive, Lieut. H. Wyndham Com. to Calcutta.

14th Ship Cansbrook (Free Trader) Alex. Strachan Master to Liverpool.

15th Ship Ulster (F. T.) James Thomson, Master to London.

Do, Ship Isabella, (F, T.) G. R, Fox, Master to London.

Passengers by Ulster.—Lieut, J. Newnham, H. C. Marine.

By Isabella.—Mrs. Campbell and 2 Children Dr. Campbell, Queens Royals, Lieut. Daniel Queens Royals, Ensign Lomax, Queens Royals, Ensign Forbes 4th Regt. N. I. 3 Soldeirs and 1 Woman.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Bolton for London; Emma for London; Mountstuart Elphinstone for London; Upton Castle for London; Gypsy for Liverpool, Discovery for Persian Gulph, Kusrovie for Siam.

ARAB.—Asadulbar for Mocha; Futtayrahimany for Kamore.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Emma, Prince of Orange, Bolton, Upton Castle, Cumbrian, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Triumph, Gipsy, Scotia, Sir Francis Burton, Recovery, Bride, and Dublin.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Carron, Kusrovie, Discovery, Edmonstone, Milford, Sunburry, Ceylon, Solimany, Golcanda, Helin, Cornwallis, and Hashmy.

ARAB.—Asadulbar, Futayrahimany.

DUTCH.—Norfolk.

FRENCH.—La Achille, La Eliza.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Clive, Coote, Ernaad, and Palinurus,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday 9th instant at Cavel, the wife of Mr. P. A. De Souza, organist St. Thomas's Church, of a Son.

On the 10th instant, at Colabah, the lady of Captain Griffiths, His Majesty's 6th Regt. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

None,—

DEATHS.

At his House at Mazagon, on the 9th Instant George Brown Walker, Esq. Captain in the Hon. Cos. Marine, aged about 48 years after an active life devoded to the Service of 3 years, his singlemindedness and amenity of disposition, had endeared him to his Brothe officers and numerous friends in private l f the zeal, integrity and ability of his publ career in situations of peculiar trust and responsibility, had secured for him the highes approbation, and the fullest confidence, of his official Superior, and the Governments unde whom he successively Served

FROM THE CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON *Octobr.* 4th 1828.

Our readers will perceive by the following Edict, that the term of seven years has been fixed by the Viceroy, for the liquidation of Manhop's debts by the Cohong; but we believe it is the intention of the creditors to appeal against so protracted a term. Had the impost levied on foreign trade for the purpose of paying Bankrupt Hong-merchant's debts to foreigners, been duly appropriated to that purpose, it should by this time have more than sufficed to pay off Manhop's creditors at once.

The Hoppo to the Merchants, deciding the term of seven years, in which to pay Manhop's debts dated the 18th August, received 8th September. 1828.

YEN by Imperial appointment &c.; to the Hong Merchants.

A communication has been received from the the Governor, which being opened; contained the following statement.

On the 5th of the 7th moon of the 8th year of *Toaukwang*, the Namhoy Magistrate *Lokheongyung*, presented the following report.

Having received your Excellency's orders to assemble immediately the Hong Merchants Howqua junior, and the rest, and deliberate on fixing a shorter period for paying Manhop's debts, in order to compassionate the feelings of foreigners; also to ascertain whether the charge, of Manhop with Wongseikoon and others, having taken the price of the foreigners' goods to pay off old debts is or is not a false implication of innocent persons. To effect this I was ordered to summon before me Wongseikoon & others, to confront them with Manhop, & ascertain the facts; then report without delay.

On receiving these orders, I summoned Wongseikoon before me, and examinined them whether or not they had taken the foreigners' property to pay old debts, and reported the result. I then summoned the Hong merchants *Ingshawcheong* (i, e, *Howqua Junior*) *Mowqua*, *Chungqua*, *Ponkequa*, *Goqua*, *Kinqua* and *Faiqua*, before me, and examined them. They all stated that of late years the affairs of the Hong have been in difficulties, in consequence of having to pay debts, which are not all yet cleared off, and which require exertion, and now the debts of the broken merchant Manhop are large. If too short a period be fixed the Hong will really be unable to pay them and therefore they entreated me to solicit the higher authorities to fix a period of eight years, to pay those debts in, which will make it easier for them &c.

The Foreign merchants of the several nations who, coming to Canton to trade, have become Manhop's creditors, have a sum owing to them which is upwards of a million—indeed no small one.

The period of eight years which Howqua and the other Hong merchants have agreed on, if confirmed by Government, when compared by precedents cannot be called a long one. Besides they are involved in the payment of another man's debts, and moreover there are at present only seven Hongs, which successively have had to pay *Consequa's*, *Leishing's*, and *Jungtai's* debts, which payments are not yet completed, there being still three hundred thousand unpaid.

If a liberal period be not allowed, and the merchants be pressed too hard, their strength will be inadequate to the task.

But as the foreigners in their Petition entreat very urgently, I in obedience to orders, advise to fix a period shorter by one year. I have advised with the Hong merchants with the utmost attention, and proposed that Manhop's debts to Foreigners shall be paid by all the merchants, in the space of seven years, by which the merchants will be a little relieved from the pressure, and sufficient will be done to compassionate the feelings of the foreigners.

If this be conceded I request that the day of issuing the Official reply shall be the beginning of the annual period for paying, and I request that the Hong merchants be strictly ordered to obey this decision. They must in seven years pay off entirely these debts. The least delay will not be allowed. It will be an offence to be punished,.

Whether this arrangement be suitable or not, I now submit, and wait for an answer and further orders.

This coming before me the Governor I decide that as the Heen Magistrate has arranged that the Hong merchants should pay off Manhop's debts to foreigners in seven years, it be so; and I direct the Treasurer and Judge to hasten and order the said Magistrate to issue orders to the said Hong merchants to obey this decision.

They must within seven years pay off entirely these debts. Not the least delay will be permitted. Beside affixing my seal. I communicate the decision to the Hoppo, and hope he will forthwith order the Hong merchants to obey it.

This coming before me the Hoppo, I agreeably to it hereby issue an order to the senior Hong merchants to obey the decision, and within seven years pay off Manhop's foreign debts. No extension of time will be allowed A special Order.

TAOUKWANG, 8th Year 7th moon 8th day, [18th August, 1828.]

This same document was sent thro the Namhoy, from the Treasurer, and Judge, to the merchants on the 24th of the 6th moon (September 3d, 1828.)

A friend has favored us with the following extract from a letter lately received from Tepic in Mexico, which gives a very desponding account of the state of affairs in that country.

"The country is going fast to destruction. Strong measures have been taken against the old Spaniards for these ten months past; and all the unmarried and some of the married have been banished from the country. The exportation of money has consequantly been enormous, the Spaniards being the chief capitalists of the country. There is great misery in Mexico; and the want of means to support the Government is the result, besides the total ruin of trade. The Spaniards allowed to remain, are those who cannot leave the country for want of sufficient capital to do so, and they are daily insulted, and pass a most wretched life. In fact neither persons nor property are safe here at present."

To such a pitch of violence had the promoters of these new measures arrived, that General Bravo, the head of the moderate party, was with some others' about to be expelled the country, a Brig was under orders to convey them to Calcutta, as the most remote part of the world to which they could be sent. The Ambassador of the united states of America, was considered to have much influence with the ruling powers.

Thus is a fine spot, rich in resources for every comfort, and possessing the means of maintaining an extensive commerce, checked in its progress towards more perfect civilization, and reduced to the brink of ruin, by internal dissension, and the want of a more liberal administration of Government.

FORM THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.

OCTOBER, 23J.

Our intelligence from Siam comes down to the 1st of this month. Two Cochin Chinese embassies had arrived at Bangkok, one by sea, and the other by land. The purport, of a letter from the King of Cochin China brought by the mission was to intercede for the Prince or King of Laoos who, as has been already mentioned, had rebelled against the Siamese; requesting that the King of Siam would allow him to retain his country and stating that the Prince would accompany the land embassy to perform the *Tok Hooa* or knocking the head" to the King of Siam, a ceremony (as it is described to us) resembling the prostration used by Mussulmans in their devotion, in which whilst the performer is on his knees the head is made to touch the earth or nearly so. The Prince fearing probably that, if he accompanied the embassy, he might not long have a head to "knock" had not arrived in Siam. The embassadors had had two audiences, but, the King of Siam remaining inexorable, they had requested permission to depart.

The preparation of the naval armament was still going on; forty vessels were about to be launched and the total number when collected at Bangkok from the Provinces was expected to amount to at least a thousand. The King of Ligor is to be commander of the fleet.

A duty of 6 per cent per coyan was charged on salt brought from Siam in the Brig Rhio by the gentlemen from whom we have our information, This he considered contrary to the treaty & remonstrated several times in vain, until at last he told the Siamese that to him it was a matter of indifference but from the regard he felt for them he had wished to avoid the unpleasant necessity of appealing to the British Government, This had an instant effect and the money was refunded,

An American Ship of 400 tons was at Bangkok from Hamburgh, She had brought 2,000 English muskets and 150 Cannons, some of them of large size, and all of English founding

English cotton goods, chiefly 9-4 cambrics and long cloths, and English woollens of all colours were remarkably cheap, having been carried up in great quantities from this Settlement in the Siam Junks of last season. A Dutch Ship from Batavia loaded with cottons took the whole back, with the exception of two or three cases, and these were sold at a loss.

MALACCA.

(From the Observer, 1 October.)

A Government order has been lately issued here stating that the monthly payment of pensions authorised by the Netherlands Government, and hitherto paid to certain persons formerly in the Dutch service, will be stopt after the 30th Sep. until further orders from the Governor, or rather until a remittance be received either from Rhio or Batavia, for the payment of the same. The pensioners have been always paid out of the Company's treasury on the faith of a repayment, but the great difficulty of obtaining a return has now induced the Government to practise a little caution, which tho' severe upon the pensioners, may be justified—We should rather blame the Dutch authorities, and hope that there is no other cause for such a demur in the payment of an honourable debt but the want of means, tho' we hope they are not so far gone yet as not to be able to spare a few hundred rupees to pay pensions, sanctioned by His N. Majesty, to old and faithful servants, who, tho' now living under British rule, are still attached to their interests. It is said that the Authorities at Rhio were ordered to remit money to Malacca for payment of those pensions, but either there is none, or they *will not* pay. Which ever way it be, we must say it is a hard case for the pensioners, who cannot take employment from the English Government, as they should then lose their pension.

We hope this public notice of the subject will have the effect of accelerating the payment of the bills sent by Government on this account.

EXCHANGE &c.

—On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9½
Bengal, at 30 days sight, 107
—Madras, at 30 days sight 99 a 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Sicc.
Unremittable do. 106½ do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108½ B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars... 100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 211 Ditto.

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ARRIVALS.

DEC. 10th.—Dutch Brig Norfolk, James Goldie Master, from Bencoolen. 15th Oct. Cochin 1st Dec.

Do. Ship Sullimany, Robt. Wemyss Master, from China and Manilla, left Manilla 20th Oct.

12th, Ship Dublin (Free Trader) W. Stewart Master, from London 12th July.

Do. Ship Golconda Chs. G. Clark Master from China 28th Oct. Singapore 11th Nov., Manilla 17th November.

14th Ship Carnwalles, D. Hardie Master, from China, 22d Oct. touched at Singapore, Penang and Cannanore.

Do. Ship Helen, George Langley Master from China 22d Oct. Singapore 3d Nov. Malacca 10th P. D. Galle 30th Nov. Telecherry 8th Dec.

15th French Ship Le Eliza, T. A. Momus Master from Bordeaux left Mangalore 10th Dec.

16th H. C. Brig of War Nautitus Lieut. George Harvey Com. from Bassadore 28th November.

Passenger per H. C. Brig of War Nautilus.—2 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 9th—The H. C. Brig of War Thetis, Lieut R. Kinchant, Com. to Surat and Tankara Bunder.

Do. The H. C. Schooner Vigilant, Doss Mahomud Syrang to Surat.

13th Ship Bengal (Free Trader) James Bissit Master, to Liverpool.

Do. The H. C. Sloop of War Clive, Lieut. H. Wyndham Com. to Calcutta.

14th Ship Cansbrook (Free Trader) Alex. Strachan Master to Liverpool.

15th Ship Ulster (F. T.) James Thomson, Master to London.

Do, Ship Isabella, (F, T.) G. R, Fox, Master to London.

Passengers by Ulster.—Lieut, J. Newnham, H. C. Marine.

By Isabella.—Mrs. Campbell and 2 Children Dr, Campbell, Queens Royals, Lieut. Daniel Queens Royals, Ensign Lomax, Queens Royals, Ensign Forbes 4th Regt. N. I. 3 Soldeirs and 1 Woman.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Bolton for London; Emma for London; Mountstuart Elphinstone for London; Upton Castle for London; Gypsy for Liverpool, Discovery for Persian Gulph. Kusrovie for Siam.

ARAB.—Asadulbar for Mocha; Futtayrahimany for Kamore.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Emma, Prince of Orange, Bolton, Upton Castle, Cumbrian, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Triumph, Gipsy, Scotia, Sir Francis Burton, Recovery, Bride, and Dublin.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Carron, Kusrovie, Discovery, Edmonstone, Milford, Sunburry, Ceylon, Solimany, Golcanda, Helin, Cornwallis, and Hashmy.

ARAB.—Asadulbar, Futayrahimany.

DUTCH.—Norfolk.

FRENCH.—La Achille, La Eliza.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Clive, Coote. Ernaad, and Palinurus,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday 9th instant at Cavel, the wife of Mr P. A. De Souza, organist St. Thomas's Church, of a Son.

On the 10th instant, at Colabah, the lady of Captain Griffiths, His Majesty's 6th Regt. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

None,—

DEATHS.

At his House at Mazagon, on the 9th Instant George Brown Walker, Esq. Captain in the Hon. Cos. Marine, aged about 48 years after an active life devoded to the Service of 3 years, his singlemindedness and amenity of disposition, had endeared him to his Brothe officers and numerous friends in private life the zeal, integrity and ability of his publ career in situations of peculiar trust and responsibility, had secured for him the highes approbation, and the fullest confidence, of his official Superior, and the Governments under whom he successively Served

FROM THE CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON *Octobr.* 4th 1828.

Our readers will perceive by the following Edict, that the term of seven years has been fixed by the Viceroy, for the liquidation of Manhop's debts by the Cohong; but we believe it is the intention of the creditors to appeal against so protracted a term. Had the impost levied on foreign trade for the purpose of paying Bankrupt Hong-merchant's debts to foreigners, been duly appropriated to that purpose, it should by this time have more than sufficed to pay off Manhop's creditors at once.

The Hoppo to the Merchants, deciding the term of seven years, in which to pay Manhop's debts dated the 18th August, received 8th September. 1828.

YEN by Imperial appointment &c.; to the Hong Merchants.

A communication has been received from the the Governor, which being opened; contained the following statement.

On the 5th of the 7th moon of the 8th year of *Toaukwang*, the Namhoy Magistrate *Lokkzongyung*, presented the following report.

Having received your Excellency's orders to assemble immediately the Hong Merchants Howqua junior, and the rest, and deliberate on fixing a shorter period for paying Manhop's debts, in order to compassionate the feelings of foreigners; also to ascertain whether the charge, of Manhop with Wongseikoon and others. having taken the price of the foreigners' goods to pay off old debts is or is not a false implication of innocent persons. To effect this I was ordered to summon before me Wongseikoon & others, to confront them with Manhop, & ascertain the facts; then report without delay.

On receiving these orders, I summoned Wongseikoon before me, and examinined them whether or not they had taken the foreigners' property to pay old debts, and reported the result. I then summoned the Hong merchants *Ingshawcheong* (i, e, *Howqua Junior*) *Mowqua*, *Chungqua*, *Ponkequa*, *Goqua*, *Kinqua* and *Faiqua*, before me, and examined them. They all stated that of late years the affairs of the Hong have been in difficulties, in consequence of having to pay debts, which are not all yet cleared off, and which require exertion, and now the debts of the broken merchant Manhop are large. If too short a period be fixed the Hong will really be unable to pay them and therefore they entreated me to solicit the higher authorities to fix a period of eight years, to pay those debts in, which will make it easier for them &c.

The Foreign merchants of the several nations who, coming to Canton to trade, have become Manhop's creditors, have a sum owing to them which is upwards of a million—indeed no small one.

The period of eight years which Howqua and the other Hong merchants have agreed on, if confirmed by Government, when compared by precedents cannot be called a long one. Besides they are involved in the payment of another man's debts, and moreover there are at present only seven Hongs, which successively have had to pay *Consequa's*, *Leishing's*, and *Jungtai's* debts, which payments are not yet completed, there being still three hundred thousand unpaid.

If a liberal period be not allowed, and the merchants be pressed too hard, their strength will be inadequate to the task.

But as the foreigners in their Petition entreat very urgently, I in obedience to orders, advise to fix a period shorter by one year. I have advised with the Hong merchants with the utmost attention, and proposed that Manhop's debts to Foreigners shall be paid by all the merchants, in the space of seven years, by which the merchants will be a little relieved from the pressure, and sufficient will be done to compassionate the feelings of the foreigners.

If this be conceded I request that the day of issuing the Official reply shall be the beginning of the annual period for paying, and I request that the Hong merchants be strictly ordered to obey this decision. They must in seven years pay off entirely these debts. The least delay will not be allowed. It will be an offence to be punished.

Whether this arrangement be suitable or not, I now submit, and wait for an answer and further orders.

This coming before me the Governor I decide that as the Heen Magistrate has arranged that the Hong merchants should pay off Manhop's debts to foreigners in seven years, it be so; and I direct the Treasurer and Judge to hasten and order the said Magistrate to issue orders to the said Hong merchants to obey this decision.

They must within seven years pay off entirely these debts. Not the least delay will be permitted. Beside affixing my seal. I communicate the decision to the Hoppo, and hope he will forthwith order, the Hong merchants to obey it.

This coming before me the Hoppo, I agreeably to it hereby issue an order to the senior Hong merchants to obey the decision, and within seven years pay off Manhop's foreign debts. No extension of time will be allowed A special Order.

TAOUKWANG, 8th Year 7th moon 8th day, [18th August, 1828.]

This same document was sent thro the Namhoy, from the Treasurer, and Judge, to the merchants on the 24th of the 6th moon (September 3d, 1828.)

A friend has favored us with the following extract from a letter lately received from Tepic in Mexico, which gives a very desponding account of the state of affairs in that country.

"The country is going fast to destruction. Strong measures have been taken against the old Spaniards for these ten months past; and all the unmarried and some of the married have been banished from the country. The exportation of money has consequautly been enormous, the Spaniards being the chief capitalists of the country. There is great misery in Mexico; and the want of means to support the Government is the result, besides the total ruin of trade. The Spaniards allowed to remain, are those who cannot leave the country for want of sufficient capital to do so, and they are daily insulted, and pass a most wretched life. In fact neither persons nor property are safe here at present."

To such a pitch of violence had the promoters of these new measures arrived, that General Bravo, the head of the moderate party, was with some others' about to be expelled the country, a Brig was under orders to convey them to Calcutta, as the most remote part of the world to which they could be sent. The Ambassador of the united states of America, was considered to have much influence with the ruling powers.

Thus is a fine spot, rich in resources for every comfort, and possessing the means of maintaining an extensive commerce, checked in its progress towards more perfect civilization, and reduced to the brink of ruin, by internal dissension, and the want of a more liberal administration of Government.

FORM THE SINGAPORE CHRONICLE.

OCTOBER, 23d.

Our intelligence from Siam comes down to the 1st of this month. Two Cochin Chinese embassies had arrived at Bangkok, one by sea, and the other by land. The purport, of a letter from the King of Cochin China brought by the mission was to intercede for the Prince or King of Laoos who, as has been already mentioned, had rebelled against the Siamese; requesting that the King of Siam would allow him to retain his country and stating that the Prince would accompany the land embassy to perform the *Tok Hooa* or knocking the head" to the King of Siam, a ceremony (as it is described to us) resembling the prostration used by Mussulmans in their devotion, in which whilst the performer is on his knees the head is made to touch the earth or nearly so. The Prince fearing probably that, if he accompanied the embassy, he might not long have a head to "knock" had not arrived in Siam. The embassadors had had two audiences, but, the King of Siam remaining inexorable, they had requested permission to depart.

The preparation of the naval armament was still going on; forty vessels were about to be launched and the total number when collected at Bangkok from the Provinces was expected to amount to at least a thousand. The King of Ligor is to be commander of the fleet.

A duty of 6 per cent per coyan was charged on salt brought from Siam in the Brig Rhio by the gentlemen from whom we have our information, This he considered contrary to the treaty & remonstrated several times in vain, until at last he told the Siamese that to him it was a matter of indifference but, from the regard he felt for them he had wished to avoid the unpleasant necessity of appealing to the British Government. This had an instant effect and the money was refunded,

An American Ship of 400 tons was at Bangkok from Hamburgh, She had brought 2,000 English muskets and 150 Cannons, some of them of large size, and all of English founding

English cotton goods, chiefly 9-4 cambrics and long cloths, and English woollens of all colours were remarkably cheap, having been carried up in great quantities from this Settlement in the Siam Junks of last season. A Dutch Ship from Batavia loaded with cottons took the whole back, with the exception of two or three cases, and these were sold at a loss.

MALACCA.

(From the Observer, 1 October.)

A Government order has been lately issued here stating that the monthly payment of pensions authorised by the Netherlands Government, and hitherto paid to certain persons formerly in the Dutch service, will be stopt after the 30th September until further orders from the Governor, or rather until a remittance be received either from Rhio or Batavia, for the payment of the same. The pensioners have been always paid out of the Company's treasury on the faith of a repayment, but the great difficulty of obtaining a return has now induced the Government to practise a little caution, which tho' severe upon the pensioners, may be justified—We should rather blame the Dutch authorities, and hope that there is no other cause for such a demur in the payment of an honourable debt but the want of means, tho' we hope they are not so far gone yet as not to be able to spare a few hundred rupees to pay pensions, sanctioned by His N. Majesty, to old and faithful servants, who, tho' now living under British rule, are still attached to their interests. It is said that the Authorities at Rhio were ordered to remit money to Malacca for payment of those pensions, but either there is none, or they *will not* pay. Which ever way it be, we must say it is a hard case for the pensioners, who cannot take employment from the English Government, as they should then lose their pension.

We hope this public notice of the subject will have the effect of accelerating the payment of the bills sent by Government on this account.

EXCHANGE &c.

—On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9½
Bengal. at 30 days sight, 107
—Madras, at 30 days sight 99 a 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Sicc.
Unremittable do. 106½ do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108½ B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars... 100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 211 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London....Per Ton
China.....Per Candy, } Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER 1828.

The DUBLIN has, by some mischance, brought us no files. We therefore, without scruple, lay hands on the intelligence she has given our more fortunate cotemporary.

"Accounts have been received from St. John's Newfoundland of the total loss of three of His Majesty's vessels, the *Acorn* Sloop of War, of 18 guns, the *Contest* gun brig of 12, and the *Sappho* Sloop of 18 guns, with every soul on board. They were lost in a tremendous hurricane between Bermuda and Halifax.

Some of the principal Tory noblemen have resolved on forming a "Protestant Club" in order to counteract the progress of Roman Catholic encroachments.

The Limerick Chronicle states that one of O'Connell's friends obtained a frank from him at Ennis, and in triumph posted off to Limerick where he showed his frank and was hastening to put it in the Post Office. On being told it would be charged, he swore by all the potatoes in Ireland that it should go *free*, for he'd pay for it

The Valiant, Capt. Bragg was advertised to sail for Bombay on the 12th July.

The Insolvent debtor's bill for India was brought up in the House of Lords on the 11th July by Sir Henry Parnell and others from the Commons. On the same day the Marquis of Lansdown presented petitions to the House from persons at Calcutta and Derby in England for the equalisation of the duties on East and West India Sugar. His Lordship took occasion to advert to the great spar which an equalisation of duties would give to the exertions of the cultivators, and quoted Bishop Heber (whose Journal by the bye seems to become the oracle of the anti-monopolists) in support of his sentiments. Lords Clifden and Calthorpe followed the Noble Marquis on the same side.

The rest of the papers, indeed chief part of them consists of Parliamentary proceedings and details of the Miguelite usurpation and the O'Connell election, the chief features of which are already before our readers.

The London Gazette of the 8th July Contains an order for the Court's going into mourning for the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar.

What a queer creature is this cotemporary of ours—THE COURIER—He is eternally chattering on one subject or another, and 'tis scarce ever not difficult to discover which side of any question he espouses. He invariably leaves a question where he found it, if he does not, *by advocating it*, do it an injury.—This he may call, and think "*impartiality*;" but, we lean to the opinion, that but few will commend him for an impartiality which *may frequently do harm*; but *can never do good*. We would call this temporizing.

His last paper furnishes us with an illustration of what we have just said, where he talks about the company's monopoly. Here it is impossible to judge whether he is for or against it. He seems determined (to use a parliamentary expression) not to commit himself to any course on this question, but to hold himself in readiness to cry "huzza to the strongest."

However it would be wonderful if THE COURIER, like all those who say a great deal did not *sometimes* speak sense, and as the silence with which he is pleased to treat our remarks, shall never prevent us, whenever we see fit, from exposing, and laughing at whatever is ridiculous in him, and holding up to public scorn whatever is worse, so neither shall our general opinion of his talents, and principles, prevent us from seconding him, in every case, where he chances to hit upon what is right.

We therefore, tho' we do not "*entirely concur in its spirit*;" nor think it will "*admirally grace*" a column of the Gazette, present, for our readers favorable notice, the following extract from the last Courier;—promising that we have, since some time past, applied for and been promised the Reports it speaks of, and, as we shall no doubt shortly receive them, we wish, until after perusal, to abstain from entering on the subject of them :—and that, we sincerely hope, ere long, the Society, mentioned in the last paragraph, may be established in this Presidency, where we are sure, it would not only "be a blessing," but would be blessed.

The great demand for employment, otherwise than as writers in public offices, amongst the Europeans and their decendants not in the regular service of the Company, has frequently attracted the attention of persons observant of the state of that part of the community; and so long as their inteligibility for the regular service of the state is continued it must remains subject of grave consideration, if not of alarm, unless means of occupation be devised, and applied without loss of time.

At Calcutta and at Madras the evil of course has been more seriously felt than at Bombay, and active measures have accordingly been taken to afford some degree of remedy for it. At the former Presidency a Society for apprenticing Christian youth, the offspring of Europeans and their decendants, to useful trades and occupations was formed some years ago and has proved of singular utility; but still the cry for employment is daily heard, because the adoption of new plans for its supply does not keep pace with the increase of the "ineligible" population.

At Madras an apprenticing Society similar to that at Calcutta was formed in 1825, and the first and second annual Reports of its progress and present condition are now before us, and cannot but be very gratifying to all who take an interest in these wholesome endeavors to provide substantially for so large a class of our fellow men.

The Society has received very liberal support from the public, while the economy with which its concerns have been conducted appears particularly striking.

The youths placed under its care are lodged, clothed, and fed at the Society's cost, until they can be placed under respectable tradesman. The Society's first announcement to the public that it was ready to receive twenty boys, was made in November 1825, and, it appears by their second report, that in August 1827, twenty six lads had been apprenticed. They seem in general to be highly spoken of by their employers and are said to be much more adroit in mechanical operations than natives. The Society's expences are considerably under Rs. 200 per month, and so handsomely have the community of Madras contributed that it has already a capital of nearly Rs. 10,000.

We perceive that two lads have been placed by the Society with Mr. Johnston, Gardener and Seedsman on the Neilgherry Hills. This seems to be a particulary desirable way of disposing of their charges. The cultivation of the ground always affords employment for a large portion of the population of civilized countries. There are some obstacles in India to the employment of Europeans, or their descendants, in agriculture, and even if these were removed there would we fear be some prejudices to contend with. The peasantry of India are, as it is well known, poor in the extreme and tho' there exists no essential and inseparable connection between their employment the very general union of the two must tend materially to prevent agriculture being looked on as a probable scource of wealth, or even of competency to those employed in it. The same prejudices do not operate against horticulture which offers a favorable means of making agriculture generally better understood and more duly appreciated, that probably would be, even were the obstacles which we have alluded to, removed. The Society express a hope that the boys they have placed under Mr. Johnston "will be the precursors of a new class of scientific gardeners and seedsmen in India."

An apprenticing Society at Bombay, similar to those at the sister Presidencies, would be a great blessing, and we have no doubt that were a project for the formation of one, put forth by two or three persons of influence, it would meet with liberal support from the community.

We learn from a Green-Room report that the Amatuers with their usual proper feeling and spirit, purpose getting up an entertainment in honor of a distinguished Patron of Drama who is about to leave India in the Bolton. We have not the slightest doubt that heir exertions will meet with the fullest support, as all persons will be anxious to prove by their personal attendance, that they feel equally with our Amatuers, the loss that they are about to sustain.

Commercial Intelligence.

FROM THE BOMBBY PRICE CURRENT AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER.

REMARLS ON THE STATE OF THE MARKET.

COTTON YARN.—Little enquiry; we have heard of no transactions since our last.

COTTON—On reference to our quotations, it will be seen that there is a considerable advance on all qualities since our last, and even at these advanced Prices, Cotton of good quality is difficult to be had.

METALS.—ENGLISH IRON. Remains firm at our quotations, there has been a small quantity imported since our last. SWEDISH IRON is much wanted, 3984 Bars have been imported within the week. IRON PLATES Improving, and ittle at Market. HOOPS no demand. LEAD very dull. COPPER of all Sorts in brisk demand. Tin PLATES, enquired after and Stocks becoming light,—SPELTER has declined materially since our last,—SWEDISH STEEL meets with a ready Sale, and stocks light.

WINE AND SPIRITS,—No demand.

EUROPE PIECE GOODS,—Of almost all descriptions continue to improve in price, the Holders are firm, and if the imports continue as light as they have lately been we may confidently look for a further advance.

FREIGHT,—Continues without improvement,

CHINA MARKET COTTON,—By advices up to the 20th of October we learn that Cotton was never known to be so much depressed, 8 Tales only were offered for the cargo of the "*Charles Forbes*," which was still on hand, and inferior parcels brought on other Vessels, had not realized more than 7 Tales 5 mace at 8 Tales, while the Stock in the market was so heavy, that no improvement was looked for. The Company Sold their new Cotton at 8 Tales and 5 mace, and the old at 8 Tales and 3 mace. The Bengal fetched 9 Tales & 3 mace, which was the ruling rate for Good Cotton,

The Bengal description was in better demand,

OPIUM.—Had declined; quotations being

Patna 940—Dollars per chest,		
Benares..910..	ditto	ditto
Damaun..975..	ditto	ditto
C. Malwa...980..	ditto	d tto
Turkey...780..	ditto	ditto

The Clearances continued good, but the Stock on hand was considered too heavy to admit of any permanent improvement; a better opinion was entertained of Malwa, than of the Bengal kind, The clearances up to the 18th of October were

Patna...233 Chests
Benares...28 Ditto,
Malwa...440 Ditto

Total..692 Chests,

STRAITS produce was very low at the date of our advices, Tin 18 and 19 Drs, Beetlenut 2 Drs, Pepper 6½ at 7 Drs, Rattans 3½ a 4 Drs,

EXCHANGE,—Calcutta 234 C. Rate,
Bombay 2[illegible] Ditto.

England 3 | 11 to 4 shilling and Scarce

The last Arrivals of Private Ships from BOMBAY, were the *Good Success and Caledonia*, and from CALCUTTA the *Jane* and *Sir Francis McNaughten*,

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

DECEMBER, 3rd.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....32 *Prem.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 30 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .4 *Do.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..2 *Do.*

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan. of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees. 100 Sicca Rupees....5 Do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 1st—Brig Setaramasawmy, C. Appiah, from Coringa 26th and Masulipatam 29th November.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29th—Ship John Munro, R. A. J. Roe, for Calcutta.

— Do. —Ship Aurora, S. Owen, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Brig Setaramasawmy, Syrang C. Appiah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Camptee, near, Nagpore, on the 20th of Nov. the Lady of Captain Bentley, Paymaster Nagpore Subsidiary Force, of a Son.

In Fort St. George on the 27th November the Lady of Captain I. C. Coffin, of a Son

On Tuesday night the 2d Instant, the wife, of Mr. J. B. Pharoah, of a Son.

On the 30th November the Wife of Magazine Serjeant George Gillespie, of a Still-born Son.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

At Chicacole on the morning of the 25th November, Lieut. William Townley Furlonge of the 34th Light Infantry, deeply regretted by his Brother Officers.

At Vepery Barracks of Cholera, on the morning of the 26th Nov, Lieut. A. B. Johnston, 46th Regiment N. I. aged 20 years. a very promising young Officer most deservedly and sincerely regretted by his brother Officers and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance

In Black Town on the 29th Nov. Miss Anna C. D'Vaz, aged 5 years.

In Black Town on Wednesday morning the 3d of December Mr. Jacob Isaacs, an Armenian Inhabitant of Madras most deeply and sincerely regretted by his Family and Friends

FORT ST. GEORGE, 14TH NOVEMBER, 1828.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Lieutenant John Thomas Philpot of the 23d Regiment Light Infantry to be Adjutant, vice Kinlock deceased.

Lieutenant A. Douglas. Deputy Assistant Commissary General in the Northern Division is permitted to proceed to Calcutta on urgent private affairs, with Leave of Absence for three months, from the date of his leaving the Division.

Dublin, July 7.—Mr. O'Connell's franks came to town this morning. The first was addressed to a Catholic merchant of great public spirit, and who, although 70 years of age, has worked night and day to advance the election, it was marked No. 1. The second frank was addressed to Mrs. O'Connell. The remainder were obtained by his friends on the spot as memorials of this singular triumph, to transmit to their friends. These curiosities were exhibited to day with pride and ostentation by those who were so favoured as to receive them; and as to the frank, "No. 1," he gentleman, who received it said, he would not give it up for *five hundred pounds*!

On the 9th of July, a Ballot was taken at the East India House, for the determination of the following question, viz—'That the Court of Proprietors fully approve of the measures adopted by the Court of Directors, in bringing the case of an abuse of patronage before a legal Tribunal, and although Captain Prescott appears to have acted incautiously and imprudently, yet, having been acquitted by the verdict of a Jury of the charge preferred against him, and the Proprietors being also satisfied that he was not actuated by any corrupt motive, they are not disposed to withdraw their confidance from him as a Member of the Executive body." At six o'clock the glasses were cleared and delivered to the scrutineers who reported the question to be decided in the affirmative. The following were the numbers—For the question 408—Against it 40—Majority, 368. —*Government Gazette, December 4.*

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Nov. 22, 1828.	SELL
25 0	Remittable Loan, (5 per cent.)	....24 0 Prem.
12	Disct. Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct	.... 1 8
2	New ditto Disct	0 8 } Dis
6500 0	Bank of Bengal Share	.... 6300 0 }

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 *a* 2 0
	Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.	....98 0
	Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 *a* 92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Ditto on Private Bills and Notes.....7 Ditto
Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Cent
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1. 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

NOVEMBER 20th.—Ship Phœnix, E. [illegible] from Batavia 18th Sept. Singapore and Penang 26th October—French Brig Chon Qua, J. L. Privat, from Havre de Grace 13th May and Macao 4th Oct. —Nov. 21st. H. C. C. Ship James Pattison, Joseph Grote, from Gravesend 14th June and Portsmouth 19th ditto.—November 22. ship Thalia, W. H. Linden from London 1st July and Portsmouth 4th ditto. —Ship William Miles, F. G. Sampson, from Van Diemen's Land 1st September—French Brig General Lafeyette Darre, from Lima 23d. July and Samarang 10th October—French Brig L'Alcyon, P. Petier from Bordeaux 10th June and Pondicherry 22d ditto. —November 24. Ship Sophia, D. Dawson, from London 6th July—French ship General Foy, L. D. Allegre, from Bordeaux 28th, July.

Passengers, per Brig Phœnix, from Singapore:—Mrs. Greenlaw; C. B. Greenlaw, Esq. Secretary Marine Board; J. Pymer Esq. H. C. Service.

Per James Pattison from London:—Lieutenant Bruce Boswell; Mr. P. Bullar, Writer; Messrs. St. Capal and James C. Innes, Cadets; Gunner William Rhodes and Private John Thornton, Recruits in charge of Horses.

DEPARTURES.

NOVEMBER 19.—Ship Bombay Merchant, D. Ovenston, for Tavoy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 18th November, the Lady of Thomas Marriott, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 19th November, Mrs. David Picachy, of a Son and Heir.

At Calcutta, on Thursday morning, the 20th November, Mrs. William Ryland, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 22d November, the Wife of Mr. Peter Gill, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta on Wednesday, the 19th Nov. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, Mr. James R. Madge to Miss Mary L. D. Owen

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 20th November, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. A. Pittar, to Frances Jane, second Daughter of the late William Atkinson Hill, Esq. of Ulverstone, Lancashire, England.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 20th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, George Denby, Esq. Commander of the Ship Roxburgh Castle to Catherine Helen Todd, Daughter of Friar Todd, Esq. of London.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 21st November, Francis Vrignon, Esq. Proprietor of the Howrah Docks, aged 52 years, 7 months and 22 days.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 23d November, Mr L. A. Gonsalves Head Mr. of the Principal Roman Catholic Charity School, aged 73 years.

At Chandernagore, on Saturday, the 15th November, Mr. John D'Souza, aged 70 years.

At Dinapoor, on the night of the 14th November, Francis Henry, infant Son of Francis and Sarah Smyth of Dinapoor.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Futtuh, 3d November, 1828.

No. [illegible] GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief desires that Officers Commanding His Majesty's Regiments in the East Indies, will report direct to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, any man who may desert from the Regiments under their Command, 24 hours after the desertion may take place, agreeable to the form prescribed by the Book of General Regulations, page 143.

The Appointment by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir George Waker, of Lieutenant Mathew McInnes, of His Majesty's 26th Foot to act as Quar-

(*Continued in the Second Sheets.*)

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WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER 1828.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

ter Master to that Corps, until further Orders, from the 10th September last, is approved.

Division Orders of the following dates, issued by Major General Pine, are confirmed :—

10th October, 1828—Directing the assembly of a General Court Martial at Fort William, for the trial of Major Greville, Major of Brigade King's Troops.

10th October, 1828—Directing Captain Fenton, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to receive charge of the Office of Major of Brigade from Brigade Major Greville, and to perform its duties until further Orders.

12th October, 1828—Ordering Cornet Bonham, of the 16th Lancers, to proceed to join his Corps by water.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence :—

38th Regiment—Captain Sutherland, from 1st November to the 28th February 1828, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to the Cape, on Medical Certificate.

44th Regiment—Lieutenant Boyse, from 20th November to 19th February, 1829, to proceed to the Presidency, and thence to embark for England, for the purpose of retiring on Half pay.

45th Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, (recent arrival,) to remain at Calcutta, until the 25th of January next.

47th Regiment—Lieutenant Bristow, from the 30th September to the 2d October, in extension. to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

Head-Quarters, Camp Kussaun ; 7th Nov. 1828

No. 289. GENERAL ORDERS.

Major General Pine's Division Orders, of the following dates, are confirmed :

15th October, 1828—Ordering the detention at Calcutta. until further orders, of Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] 15th Regiment, Capt. McPherson, 13th Light Infantry and Captain Bower, 48th Regiment, for the purpose of employing them on the duty of a General Court Martial to be assembled in Fort William.

16th October, 1828—Granting Leave of Absence to Captain Temple, 14th Regiment, to proceed to England on Medical Certificate.

19th October, 1828—Granting Three and a Half Months Leave of Absence to Quarter Master Goodfellow, 38th Regiment, to Calcutta on urgent Private Affairs.

20th October, 1828—Directing Captain Peach, 3d Buffs, to continue to do duty with the 47th Regiment, until further orders. in consequence of the want of Officers of that grade in the latter Corps.

Division Orders by Major General Sir S. Whittingham, under date the 25th Ultimo, directing the Sick and Convalescent Men of the 38th Regiment, to be sent down to Ghazepoore by water, on the march of the Corps from Cawnpore, are confirmed.

Brevet-Captain White, of the 11th Light Dragoons is appointed to act as Quarter Master to that Corps, during the absence of Quarter Master Henderson, or until further orders.

The Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Boyse, by Brigadier Carpenter, in Division Orders of the 25th Ultimo, to proceed to the Presidency, and to commence from the 25th October, instead of the date announced in General Orders of the 3d Instant, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters Camp : Shamdoo 8th Nov, 1828.

No. 290. GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial holden at Bombay, on Thursday the 31st day of July 1828, Lieutenant James Littlejohn, of His Majesty's 2d, or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the following Charge :—

1st *Charge*.—For highly disgraceful conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and Gentleman in the following Instance :

1st *Instance*.—In having, while Adjutant of the Regiment at Poonah, on or about the 18th of January 1827, involved himself in a pecuniary transaction with Acting Quarter Master Serjeant (now Private) William Henderson, thereby acting in a manner calculated to weaken the ties of authority and respect essential to the due preservation of Military Discipline.

2d *Charge*.—For highly disgraceful and scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an Officer and Gentleman, in having in a Letter, addressed to the Adjutant of His Majesty's 2d, or Queen's royal Regiment, an dated Camp near Poonah, 24th January 1828, falsely stated, with respect to certain extracts from a Memorial addressed by the said Acting Quarter Master Serjeant Henderson, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, relating to the aforesaid pecuniary transaction, "I most solemnly declare "these Extracts do not contain *one word of "truth*"

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :

Finding and Sentence.—The Court, having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, are of opinion that the Prisoner, Lieutenant James Littlejohn, of His Majesty's 2nd, or Queens's Royal Regiment of Foot, is Guilty of all and every part of the Charges which have been preferred against him, in breach of the Articles of War, in such cases made and provided; and they do, therefore, adjudge him, the said Lieutenant James Little John, to be Cashiered.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General, Commander in Chief.*

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.

WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Adjt. General H. M.'s Forces in India.

English Extracts.

The original offence of appropriating public money, awarded and paid over by the French Government for the compensation of individuals, to the private purposes of the Crown, was bad enough in all concience, and Mr. Stanley did no more than justice when he denounced it as a disingenuous, shuffling, underhand proceeding; but the special pleading, quibbling, and trickery of Messrs. Huskisson and Herries in defence of it, made the matter yet more disgraceful. The arguments of these gentlemen most strongly reminded us of Mr. Harmer's, or Mr. Humfries', or Mr Isaac's clerk, taking objections at a police-office, or a hedge-attorney at sessions, endeavouring to puzzle (no difficult task !) a bench of boby Justices. Our Right Honourable Senators had, however, an easier task ; they talked to men determined to believe ; they knew that they had some seventy or eighty backers, who, if they called an owl a grasshopper, —voted a pound-note and a shilling equal in weight, brilliancy, and value to the Pigot diamond, or any other possible absurdity, would have been equally willing (Mr. Wm. Holmes first assenting) to have voted as their leaders bid them. A more palpable case of malversation was never proved ; if a similar transaction had taken place in private life, no twelve men in a jury-box could possibly have differed upon it, but must have found a verdict against the accused, without, five minutes' consultation ; and the miserable clerk, who had embezzled the money intrusted to him to pay his master's creditors, must have been consigned to the Hulks or the convictship.

Let us look at the details once more. The French Revolutionary Government had confiscated the property of certain British subjects ; the Bourbons, touched with compunction, or convinced of the justice of restitution, agreed at the general peace to make partial compensation, and hand over to our Government a sum far short of the amount claimed, to be distributed, by way of dividend, among the parties injured.

The British Government named a Commission to inquire into the claims of its subjects, and to award to each his share of the fund. The Commissioners, it must be here observed, were peculiarly astute in raising difficulties, and, in most cases, acted rather as counsel against the claimants, than as impartial umpires. This we do not impute to any corrupt motive on the part of the individuals in question ; but in examining the principle of the transaction, it is necessary to show that possible abuse might arise from a tribunal so constituted, especially when it is considered that the appeal was to the Privy Council, where the very persons, who, as Ministers, would have an interest in creating a surplus, to be disposed of by themselves, without the control of Parliament, would be, or might be, sitting as judges.

Ultimately, the greater part of the claimants were paid their respective compositions, *but none were paid in full ;* and there remained many whose demands had been rejected on points of form, and others who had been excluded from not having applied within the time prescribed for that purpose.

Thus, at the end of the arbitrations, there remained in the hands of the Commissioners an undisposed surplus of 500,000*l*., upon which Lord Londonderry, having some little feeling for the disappointed claimants, took upon himself to apportion 200,000*l*. for their demands, and to treat the remaining 300,000*l* as a God-send, to be expended in building churches or palaces, or for any other purpose than that to which strict justice would have applied it—the full and final liquidation of the debts due to the British sufferers by French violence. Thus, too the spoliation which the French revolutionists began, the English Tories completed ; for, every British subject who has been thus deprived of *full* compensation, is, *pro tanto*, robbed, and his own government are accessories after the fact—nay, after the original robber had repented his atrocity.

With the money so obtained, we build a Palace—*non olet*, said the Roman tyrant, of the gold obtained by a tax on urine—*non olet*, say the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, of the 250,000*l*. squeezed from the dividends of the French claimants.

We had no right to ask more of the French Government than the amount of British compositions for other demands were otherwise disposed of, by payment of various sums. But if we, by chance, had taken too much, common equity would have required that we should have returned the surplus. The fact, however, was otherwise, we took too little, as far as our recollection serves us—only one-third of the total losses of our countrymen ; and now that little is to be made less ! and for what ? to build a Palace ! !!

We are advocates for the due honour and splendour of the Monarch ; we would willingly see him in possession of one superb and unrivalled royal residence ; but we should deem him more honourably lodged in the veriest hovel, than in Buckingham House with this inscription :

'ERECTED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE BRITISH SUFFERERS BY THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.'

Or yet more basely, and as foreigners, we fear, would write it :

'ERECTED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ;'

for so it will be deemed by those who contend, (as would be the truth if all British claimants had been fully paid,) that the surplus ought to have been returned to France.

Our readers may judge how hardly the advocates of this spoliation must have been pushed for argument, when Mr. Huskisson pretended to treat this money as a *droit*. Here is certainly a most scandalous fiction, by which the spoil taken from the enemy, at the expense of the people, is held the perquisite of the Crown. But who ever yet heard, that the King had a *droit* to participate in the spoil taken by an enemy from his own subjects ? We could have given the Right Honourable Senator a better argument in the case of recapture and salvage ; but this would only hold *flagrante bello*, and the greediest Admiral in the navy would never have contended that vessels released by a general pacification were subject to his claim. 'Or,' argues the same Right Honourable Gentleman, echoing his *friend*, the Master of the Mint, 'if not a *droit*, it is a *loan* ; and 'the 250,000*l*. is to be forthcoming at any time ! ! (out of 70,000*l*., the income of the Woods and Forest ?) when Parliament shall require it. The transaction, it is true, is not noticed in the Treasury returns submitted to Parliament, but will be included in the triennial balance sheet of the Woods and Forests. A loan of a quarter of a million sterling, the evidence of which is to be sought in an entry in the books of the borrower! What would the Commissioners or Assignees of a Bankrupt say on the discovery of such a transaction as this in private affairs ? We incline to think they would augur but ill of the honest intentions of the lender.

Mr. Peel appeared to be thoroughly ashame of the business, and put his opposition to the vote of censure on grounds of personal feeling to Lord Liverpool ; and this no doubt, caugh a few stray votes ; others could not approve, but would not censure. The Swiss and household troops did their usual duty, and thus a majority was obtained, while all honest men echoed Mr. Stanley's repeated declaration, that it was a disingenuous, shuffling, and underhand transacttion ! ! !

[*The Sphynx, June* 25.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JUNE 23.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR said, it was a violation of the privileges of that House, for the Government to appropriate the public money without its consent. He should confine himself to a simple statement of the facts which had given rise to the Resolution he meant to move. They recollected that dreadful war which so long desolated all Europe, and had laid such heavy burdens on this country. In the course of that war, many subjects of Great Britain had strong claims on France ; and by the Treaty of Paris, in May, 1814, it was stipulated that the Government of France should assign a sum of money, to be paid into the hands of Commissioners appointed by this country, for the liquidation of the claims of British subjects. Commissioners were nominated to liquidate these claims, and he had no doubt that they acted as persons so confided in ought to act. But he understood the question would turn on the words of the Act, and therefore he would read the clause, which was as follows :—' And in case all such claims are liquidated, the money which remains shall be applied to other purposes; and the said Commissioners shall so apply this money as they shall be directed by three Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to apply it.' An Act was passed in the 6th year of the present King, to enable the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to apply to certain purposes the hereditary revenues of the Crown. By the Act of the 4th of the present King, these sums were to be given to the Consolidated Fund ; but as the palace called Buckingham House was then to be rebuilt, the Commissioners were to pay 70,000*l*. per annum, which was supposed to be the sum that would be yearly expended, to the necessary buildings at Buckingham House, and they were to pay this 70,000*l*. per year before they paid any thing to the Consolidated Fund. He believed that about 70,000*l*. had been expended on the stables and appurtenances at Buckingham House, and that only 27,000*l*. of the sum taken from the revenue of the Woods and Forests had been actually applied to the building of the palace. However this might be, the whole sums to be applied to Buckingham House were to be taken from the hereditary revenue of Woods and Forests. The fact was simply this :—Whether in the case of any surplus revenue being in hand, his Majesty's Ministers had any right to dispose of it merely by their own act, and at the very time when Parliament was sitting, whose real office it was to judge whether such a grant was correct or not? In this case there had been most abundant opportunity afforded of applying to Parliament, and owing to its actually sitting at the time, there need not have been a week's delay in the grant ; so that it would be in vain to pretend that but for the course which had been adopted, the buildings would have been stopped. (*Hear, hear !*) His Right Hon. Friend, who was then Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, finding that large sums were required of him, without his having even one shilling to meet the demand (*a laugh*), applied to Lord Liverpool, stating the unhappy deficiency in the funds of the Woods and Forests ; at that meeting there were present, besides Lord Liverpool and his Right Hon. Friend, Mr Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Right Hon. Gentleman who was now Master of the Mint. The Chief Commissioner of Liquidation, Arbitration, and Award, was sent for, and asked whether there was not a something left out of the sum that had been voted for the liquidation of the British claims with respect to France. 'I think,' said he, 'I have about 300,000*l*. ; but I am quite sure, my Lord, that I have 250,000*l*. at your disposal.' 'Very well,' rejoined my Lord, 'then we will dispose of it.' (*A laugh.*) First of all, it was determined to give 10,000*l*. ; but then it was necessary that some reason for this should be apparent, and with that view a Treasury Minute was made. And what did this Treasury Minute amount to? That money was given for the erection and improvement of Buckingham Palace, and it was given in direct opposition to the wording of the Act of Parliament, which appropriated certain funds to particular objects. It was then found necessary to turn this transaction into a loan, and for this purpose the Treasury Minute stated that this was a loan to bear interest until the advances should be recalled. In the first place, he should be glad to know whether, the Treasury had any power to make such a loan; and in the second, whether the Woods and Forests had any power to accept ? He defied any one to show that there was such a power, either to grant or to accept. In the first place, 100,000*l*. had been advanced on the 10th of March 1826 ; then there was 35,000*l*. on the 8th of February, 1887 ; then 100,000*l*. on the 26th of March, 1827 ; and, finally, 15,000*l*. on the 30th of June, 1827, the whole together making up the sum of 250,000*l*. given to the Woods and Forests, upon terms which they thought proper to call a loan. He could hardly think that children would have acted in such a manner. Less than a week would have been sufficient for them to obtain the sanction of Parliament ; for it was worthy of observation, that at every one of the dates on which grants were made, that House had been sitting. The point was, whether or no this money had been misappropriated with respect to the object for which it had been granted ? (*Hear hear.*) And if such were the case, he could tell the House that such a misappropriation had always been marked in the strongest manner by the displeasure of Parliament. The Hon. Member here introduced several analagous cases, in which Parliament have testified its displeasure against the misappropriation of public money. He was too well acquainted with the peculiar character of that House not to know and feel what talent and what argument would be brought forward to support this measure, and, also, not to know that it would be backed by a confidence too commonly visible in that House. He had frequently witnessed the display of that confidence within those walls, and occasionally had done so with regret ; but giving the widest possible latitude to this state of things, he thought it would be found difficult to avoid the pressure of this question, without interfering with the privileges of Parliament on the one hand, or the duty of Ministers on the other. The plain question was this ;—Had that House a right to know what was passing with respect to the public money, or was it to be kept in ignorance for years, at the option of the Ministers ? (*Hear, hear.*) Were the Government prepared to say that this was an oversight ? If it was so, why did they not state it as an oversight, and claim a Bill of Indemnity for it? But supposing that it was not an oversight, why then he would say, that the disposal of this money was a most wanton encroachment upon the privileges of that House by disposing of the public money in direct opposition to one the first principles of the Constitution. (*Hear.*) The Hon. Member concluded by moving, that 'It appears to this House, by Papers and documents laid upon the table, that the Commission of Liquidation, Arbitration, and Disquisition for Liquidating the Claims of British Subjects, against the Government of France, under the Act of the 50th George III. chap. 31, have, at different times, by order of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, paid over to

the Commissioners for the Management of Woods and Forests, the several sums hereafter mentioned :—100,000*l.* on the 10th of March, 1825; 35,000*l.* on the 8th February, 1827 ; 100,000*l.* on the 26th of March, 1827 ; and 15,000*l.*, on the 30th of June, 1827 ; amounting in the whole to the sum of 250,000*l.* without any communication made to the House, or without any Vote or Address authorising such a disposition of the money, although Parliament was sitting at the time when the said different sums were issued.—It appears to this House that the application of any sums of unappropriated money or surplus funds to uses not voted, or the subject of Address from this House, is a misapplication of public money, and a violation of the privileges of the House.' (*Hear, hear, hear.*)

Mr. A. BARING having seconded the Resolutions.

Mr. HERRIES hoped to be able to show, that the transaction which the honourable Member made the matter of such serious accusation, is by no means of such a nature as the honourable Member supposed. The Honourable Gentleman had evidently been misled by an error in the Government Accounts. (*hear.*)—A mere clerical error, as it happened, (*hear,*) in writing the 10th of March. The honourable Member sought to draw the conclusion, from the warrant being dated on the 30th of March, and the issue appearing to have taken place on the 10th of March, that the money must have been required before the warrant passed. It appeared, however, from the letter of the Lords of the Treasury, that the issue did not actually take place until the 5th of April. In the year 1825, Lord Goderich, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought in a Bill for repairing the Palace of Buckingham-House. The House considered the Land Revenues of the Crown as the most proper to be applied to the purpose of erecting a Palace for the Sovereign, and ordered them to be so applied. The work had been in progress for some time, when it was found that the funds of the Land Revenue were totally inadequate to effect the object to which they were to be applied. While matters were in this state, it was announced to the Treasury, by Mr. Canning, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that the Commissioners of Award and Compensation to the Claimants on France had closed their labours, and that it was now the duty of the Treasury to give directions as to what was to be done with the surplus. It was determined that claims upon France should be then admitted. It then appeared that, when every possible claim was satisfied, there remained at the disposal of the Treasury, and under the contingency of a suggestion of Lord Londonderry, a sum of 300,000*l.* I was, unquestionably, at their disposal for public purposes; and what he contended now was, that it had been conditionally but strictly applied to those purposes. Now, the question resolved itself into this,—that the Treasury, having the authority of Parliament to apply the surplus money of the claims to public purposes, and, at the same time, having the authority of Parliament for the execution of certain public purposes, applied the money, over which the Parliament had given them a right, to the execution of the purposes which Parliament had sanctioned. (*Hear, hear.*) Parliament had declared that the land revenues were to be applied to the repairs of Buckingham Palace; and following up that view, the same Parliament, upon the funds proving inadequate, gave a power to sell the fines accruing upon Crown leases in aid of these funds. In 1827, Parliament again, not content with that, gave a power to mortgage the land revenues of Ireland for the same purpose, being still to anticipate the regular land revenue of the Crown. It might be asked, why did the Crown not sell these revenues, or borrow the money, rather than have recourse to the money of the claimants on the French Fund? He would answer, that they chose the cheapest and the earliest mode of providing for the difficulty; they must have paid at the rate of five per cent, for the money borrowed, and, at the present moment, they could not be charged with any thing beyond the interest of exchanging bills for the money they had thus borrowed. They could not come to Parliament without asking for a much more expensive mode of supplying the deficiency than they had then at their disposal; and Parliament had already sanctioned three several methods of anticipating the revenue, and by giving their authority for that purpose, declared their determination to carry into execution the repairs of the Palace. If he had at that time held the office which he afterwards filled, and if he had been called upon to give his advice, as one who was resposible for it, he would have had no hesitation in advising this measure. He was perfectly convinced that the Lords of the Treasury were acting in strict conformity with the law, and furthering the express intentions of Parliament. He begged the House to observe, that the Treasury had only applied money which Parliament had authorised them to apply to a purpose it had authorised to be executed. This transaction, then, he contended, was wholly undeserving the character which the Honourable Gentleman had given it in his speech; and which, by his Motion, if he could carry it, he would fix on it. As to the other point of the accusation, he (Mr. Herries) really must deny the justice of the Honourable Gentleman's inference entirely. When the Treasury determined to interfere for the relief of the distressed manufacturers, the difficulties that surrounded the Committee were excessive. Parliament was not then sitting, though the Hon. Gent. had stated that Parliament was sitting throughout these transaction; yet the fact was, that Parliament was not then sitting. But the Honourable Gentleman represented that the Treasury thought this measure necessary as a subterfuge to 'gild the pill.' (*A laugh.*) Was it to be believed that any men in their station would be guilty of any such thing? Would the House be persuaded that that honourable man, the Member for Midhurst, (Mr. J. Smith,) would have joined in such a purpose (*Cheers, and Laughter from the Opposition.*) He was satisfied that the Noble and Right Honourable Persons concerned in it were actuated by the desire to execute the public service in that way which was most expedient and advisable. Being convinced, that instead of deserving blame, they had conducted themselves honestly, uprightly, legally, and conscientiously, he certainly felt it his duty to give the Motion a direct negative.

Mr. BARING not seeing his Hon. Friend, the Chairman of the Committee of Finance, in the House, thought it proper that some other person ought to state to the House the view taken of this question by the Committee. He was the more surprised at the course the Right Hon. Gentleman had marked out to the House, because, when the question was discussed in the Committee, he was not sure whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer did so, but the Master of the Mint did, he was certain—positively admit, that this transaction was not an irregular one, (*Loud cheers.*) His Noble Friend (Lord Althorpe) reminded him that the Right Hon. Gentleman's words—'I wish it had been otherwise.' (*Loud cheers, and laughter.*) He did not pretend exactly to recollect the precise expression; but his attention was drawn to the fact at the moment, and, probably, the argument he used might be recollected by the Hon. Member for Dorsetshire (Mr. Bankes). He (Mr. Baring) said, 'If this transaction appears of such a character to a Right Honourable Gentleman, a Member of the Government, a Committee of the House of Commons will, probably, see that a somewhat stronger epithet is applicable to it.' He had voted for keeping this case until the Committee came in due course to the particular department of the Woods and Forests; and he had not only intimated that he would press it then, but he had drawn up the precise words in which he wished the transaction to be described. He did not impute to any individual an intention of committing a great act in violation of the Constitution—he believed that it had been done through carelessness, through negligence, but, as respected that House, through a decided violation of its privileges. He wished to cast no personal reflection on the character of any individual; but he did say, that with regard to this transaction, the House must look to its own character, the preservation of which alone rendered it efficient and useful in the maintenance of the liberties of the country. The Right Honourable Gentleman had stated what was very true—that a sum of 250,000*l.* was voted by an Act of Parliament, for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners of Land Revenue to make certain advances for the improvement and repairs of Buckingham House, and not for the purpose of building a New Palace. (*cheers.*) But though he had not yet seen the Report, yet he understood this very expenditure, which was originally estimated at 200,000*l.*, was likely to reach 600,000*l.* (*Somebody said* 432,000*l.*) It was admitted the expense would exceed 500,000*l.* before the building was finished. Having made this estimate, the parties seemed afraid to face Parliament again; and finding their funds soon become deficient, they had recourse to such means as presented themselves for replenishing them. He founded no argument on the hardship to individuals who had yet claims to advance. He believed that there was an end to all well-founded claims. He had no doubt that the money was at the disposal of the Treasury. But, he asked, what was the meaning of public money at the disposal of the Treasury? This sum was clearly intended for the public service, and the Treasury was as accountable for it as it was for any other sum. The first portion, 100,000*l.*, was given on the 10th of March, 1826, when Parliament was sitting. Yet the Treasury made no return of this sum in 1826, nor in 1827, nor in 1828; but the accidental circumstances of two Committees sitting together, one on Public Repairs, and the other the Finance Committee, led to the discovery, and then the Paper was presented. (*Cheers.*) This was the *gravamen* of the case. He would not deny there was a statutable power of the Treasury to deal with funds in their possession. It was of the mode and manner in which the Treasury had disposed of the funds for the general purposes of the State that he complained. Why were not the people—he mean, of course, the House of Commons—suffered at least to do the gracious act towards their Sovereign, instead of having the money taken by stealth from a fund at the disposal of the Treasury for general purposes? He was sure that House, as representing the people, must feel, that while they were busy with Bills about Lunatic Asylums, they were fit only to be put into one of them themselves, if they neglected the interests of the people, and overlooked every thing due to the fair, decent, and proper vindication of their own rights and privileges.

Mr. HERRIES: I am prefectly ready to admit that what I said was to the effect of what the Noble Lord opposite has stated. I thought certainly that part of the transaction ought to have been otherwise. This I entirely admit

Mr. BARING: I trust the Right Honourable Gentleman has no objection that the House should entertain the same opinion. (*Loud cheers, and Laughter.*)

Mr. ARBUTHNOT complained that the part he had taken, on the occasion in question, had been misrepresented. The circumstance under which the appropriation of this fund to the repairs of Buckingham Palace arose, were these: He had been present at a meeting at the Treasury, at which were, among others, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, and Mr. M'Kenzie, one of the Commissioners for superintending the appropriation of this fund. Mr. M'Kenzie was asked how much of the fund was then undisposed of? His answer was, that there was 500,000*l.*, and that if all the claims which had been sent in, or which were expected to be made, were admitted, the whole would not exceed 900,000*l.* In this situation of the fund, a temporary advance or loan was made upon it, to be repaid whenever there was occasion that the sum borrowed should be repaid. He was ready to own he would be glad if the transaction had been made known to Parliament. (*Cheers from the Opposition.*) The Right Hon. Gent. called the attention of the House to the terms of the Convention, which were, that if the amount of the Claims should exceed the sum granted by France, should not be called upon to pay a further sum; and, on the other hand, if the Claims did not reach that amount, then that the English Government should be entitled to dispose of the surplus fund in whatever manner it might think proper.

Lord HOWICK said, the purpose for which the money was obtained originally, was, 'for the repair and fitment of Buckingham House.' The estimate then stated to be requisite for this purpose was 200,000*l.*, but in a short time the charge increased to 432,000*l* He was sure that if the House had been called upon to vote such a sum originally as 432,000*l.* for the 'fitment'—for that was the word,—they would not have authorised such a disposal of the public money. The Noble Lord regretted that the Report, which showed the unexampled rapidity with which this money had been spent, had not been printed, before the House came to this discussion. He gave his cordial support to the Motion.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, that the Noble Lord (Howick) had not given quite a fair representation of the conduct of his Noble Friend, (Lord Goderich) in proposing the estimate for Buckingham Palace. He stated that it would not be under 200,000*l.* but he did not pledge himself that 200,000*l.* would be the whole amount that was requisite for the purpose; and with this distinct understanding the Bill passed into a law. (*Hear Hear.*) Referring to the powers granted by that Bill, he would say, that if the sum, instead of 430,000*l*, was double that sum, the House would have no right to complain that the terms of that Bill had been exceeded, unless indeed it appeared that the money had been improperly expended. With reference to the character of the advance, and the Act under which it had been appropriated, there was no clause which required that the account should be laid before Parliament, and therefore, upon a fair, legal, and even technical construction of the Act, there was no departure either from the spirit or letter of the law in not coming before Parliament with a detailed account of this transaction. He admitted, at the same time, that he would have preferred the Act, and have considered it a more perfect measure, if it contained such a clause as that to which he adverted. But it should be recollected, that as the question at present stood, the money was not appropriated. A loan had been made of it by the Lords of the Treasury to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, which was to be repaid whenever it was required, and for the repayment of which the lands of the Commissioners were pledged and mortgaged. It was impossible for the King's Ministers to account for the final application and appropriation of the money, because there had been none; but it was a loan, and as a loan it must have appeared in the triennial account of the office of Woods and Forests, to be laid before the House in the next session. If he had made himself understood, this temporary application rested on two ground:—First, the money was not in the Exchequer to be appropriated by Parliament; but, secondly, it was at the disposal of the Crown, and it might unquestionably make a loan of it to any department of the public service. With this view of the question, he thought his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Herries) had inadvertently stated his intention of moving a negative on the first Resolution; it was a mere statement of facts, which was usually met by the previous question, and he should beg leave to amend the Admendment accordingly. To the second Resolution he would be ready to move a negative. It might be an omission, and an oversight, but hardly a matter of blame, that the account had not been laid before Parliament, (*hear, hear*); but, at the proper time, every thing like irregularity would have been set right.

The question was then put on Mr. Huskisson's Amendment of the previous question on the first Resolution.

Mr. HERRIES explained that he had intended to move the previous question on the first Resolution, and to negative the substantive matter of the second Resolution.

Mr. STANLEY: Notwithstanding the very ingenious special pleading of the Right Hon. Member for Liverpool, who had cautiously declared his intention of moving the previous question, because the negative of the facts of the first Resolution was not tenable, (hear, hear,) he should not discharge his duty if he were not to state clearly and openly his opinion, that [illegible] plication of the money in question was a disingenuous, shuffling and underhand proceeding. In the first place, he had to complain that irrelevant topics had been mixed up with the real matter in issue, apparently to confuse and mislead the judgment of the House, on a question of pure Constitutional right. (*Hear, hear.*) If Parliament (continued the Hon. Gentleman) were willing—if it were so ready to provide a mansion residence for the Sovereign—let it say, from that moment this, no Estimate had been laid before the House? Why, up to this moment have we not been informed what amount will be required, independent of that which has been diverted from the purpose to which by Parliament it was originally applied. (*Hear, hear.*) I will refer to the statement of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who said, that at the time the Palace was spoken of here, it was calculated that the surplus of the Woods and Forests would be 60,000*l* or 70,000*l.* per annum, and that Buckingham Palace would cost 200,000*l.* From that date to the present, what does the House think is the actual sum expended by the Woods and Forests upon this object? The enormous sum of 27,000*l* is all that it has disbursed. Other works were undertaken—new streets were to be made, and other funds must be voted for them, because the expenses of Buckingham Palace were so great and rapid, that all the surplus revenues of the Woods and Forests, amounting to 70,000*l.* a year, were required for them; and yet it now turns out, for the first time, that all the Woods and Forests expended was twenty-seven thousand pounds. (*Hear, hear.*) There is another question I wish to put on this subject. How much was advanced by the Woods and Forests towards the building of York House? Were not 55,000*l.* given for that purpose by this very department so distressed for money to pay for the works at Buckingham Palace? I do not know what power the Commissioners had to advance it—on the contrary, it seems clear to me that they had no right to do so without the control of Parliament, when they were so poor that they were obliged to borrow this large sum of money. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) I appeal to all who hear me, whether any man can lay his hand upon his heart, and say that this is not a misappropriation of funds intrusted to the responsible officers of the Crown? (*Hear.*) There is only one more point which I shall notice. If we take this as only a loan, let any man show me the words in this Act of Parliament which authorise it; or in this, or in any other Act of Parliament, authorising the Department of the Woods and Forests to receive a loan. Where is the statute, or where is the constitutional doctrine which allows the Woods and Forests to be encumbered to this amount, without the knowledge of Parliament? (*Hear, hear.*) I maintain that it is utterly unconstitutional and inconsistent with the wholesome practice of Parliament; and the Right Honourable Gentleman has himself allowed, that it might have been better if the step had not been taken. (*Hear, hear.*) I therefore conclude with the expression with which I characterised the transaction when I set out, and which I see no reason to amend or qualify—that it is a disingenuous, shuffling, and underhand proceeding. (*Much cheering.*)

Mr. PEEL: The Honourable Gentleman had appealed to the hearts of Members, and he (Mr. Peel) could most conscientiously declare, that he believed Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning to have been perfectly innocent of all wrong in this transaction. Looking at the Act, he was prepared to contend that the course of proceeding was warranted by it; and that if blame attached any where, it was to the House of Commons, which, of all parties, ought to be most reluctant in arriving at a condemnation of others. The main question was this—Had the Treasury a legal power to appropriate the sum of 250,000*l*? When Parliament enacted that money should be paid into the Exchequer, to be applied to such public purposes as the Lords of the Treasury might direct, might not an honest Minister believe that he was at liberty to direct the application of that fund to any public purpose, without incurring the risk of impeachment, or of such a censure as that which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman proposed? When the question was one of the motive by which any individual might have been actuated, while any doubt existed on the subject, he (Mr. Peel) would not, for one, be a party to the injustice of condemning him. He was quite ready to admit that if the transaction were to go over again, he would advise that a communication should be made to Parliament on the subject. But if, in consequence of inadvertence or negligence, such communication was not made, was he called upon to agree to a resolution which so severely censured such an omission? Parliament, in passing the Act, should have expressly introduced a clause, providing that such Communication should be made. Let the House consider what was the motive of the party engaged in this transaction. They knew the time would come when it would appear in the Triennial Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Was there any secret in the affair? It might be said that too long an interval was allowed to pass between the reports of the Commissioners. He was inclined to think that that was the case. An annual report would perhaps be better. It would give a security against the appropriation of any sums without the knowledge of Parliament. But while he might be inclined to be of that opinion, was he, if in the Finance Committee he had admitted that the transaction was inadvertent or negligent, when he came within the walls of the House to be reminded of that admission, and to be told that he was, therefore, bound to vote for the censure proposed by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman? He would not.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, that the Master of the Mint had contended that the application of the money was justifiable, because it was to a public service which had been recognised by Parliament. But the amount applied had not been so recognised. The Right Honourable Member for Liverpool had endeavoured to take advantage of another feeling—namely, that they ought to provide for the completion of a dwelling for the Sovereign. But when the question was originally brought forward, it was for the purpose of making Buckingham House a convenient residence for a Royal Dowager, or for the Heir Apparent. For that purpose 200,000*l.* might be proper sum; but if the sum 450,000*l.* had been proposed, the House might have been induced to look about them to see whether, instead of improving, it would not be desirable to erect a new and suitable

Mr. BROGHAM perfectly concurred with what had fallen from his Noble Friend; and he could not refrain from complaining of the undue advantage which had been sought to be taken of various feelings, partly private and individual, for the purpose of perverting the judgment of the House, and dissuading the Members of it from discharging their duty, which all must admit to be paramount to every consideration, personal or otherwise—their duty to the people of this country. It was by no means an immaterial inadvertence, as the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite seemed to wish to have it believed. He was quite at a loss to understand how any Honourable Gentleman who had attended to all the circumstances of this transaction, could, for a moment, entertain a doubt that the great irregularity, an unconstitutional act, had been committed by those who made the application of public money in question; and that whether the transaction was in the nature of a loan, or was a final appropriation. With respect to this last consideration, although it had been called a loan, he very much feared it was of the nature of a gift. In either case it was a gross misapplication of the public money. When public money was appropriated in a manner which had not been directed by Parliament, not a moment ought to be lost in coming to Parliament with an account of that appropriation. There was no escaping from this fact; namely, that by such an appropriation as that under consideration, a more lavish expenditure had been encouraged. What had been said that night with respect to the fund from which these sums had proceeded, rendered it absolutely necessary, that before the triennial Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests were made, means should be adopted distinctly to ascertain whether this was the only sum which they had obtained in the same manner. Until an account should be laid before Parliament, it was really impossible for any one to say how far this wasteful expenditure had been carried. Every thing that had appeared justified, at least, a great suspicion that large sums of the public money had been squandered, which would not have been so squandered but for this misappropriation of funds; and that if the sums which had been laid out had been brought under the consideration of Parliament, the evil would have been avoided. He would not positively say that it was intended to conceal this transaction; but what, he would ask, could tend more completely to make the people of England believe that concealment was intended, than for that House to put a direct negative on the declaration, that it was a misapplication of the public money, and a violation of the privileges of the House? He should certainly vote for the Motion of his Hon. and Learned Friend. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR replied.

The House then divided, when there appeared, for the Resolutions, 102; against them, 181; Majority 79.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and at Three o'Clock the House Adjourned.

THURSDAY, 26TH JUNE.

Sir H. PARNELL brought up the Third Report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. N. CALVERT brought in his Bill for the Disfranchisement of certain Electors of the Borough of East Retford.—It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 10th of July.

Sir R. WILSON wished to ask whether the official notification of the blockade of Oporto implied, that the authority of Don Miguel was again received, and that the functions of our Ambassador to this Court were renewed? Whether that notification came through our Ambassador, or some other source? And whether, supposing the functions of our Ambassador were not renewed, that blockade was to be considered as effective under the circumstances that the person who had caused it, is exercising the authority of Government in such a way as to place himself in violation of our understanding with that country?

Mr. PEEL: the notification of the blockade was precisely in conformity with the principle always held by Great Britain with respect to the observance of any blockade, as soon as declared by a foreign power. Although the diplomatic functions of our Ambassador in Portugal are suspended, even up to the present moment, no act has been done by the British Government which deems the authority of Don Miguel as Regent. In the exercise of the authority of the Government he has declared Oporto to be in a state of blockade, and that blockade is an effective one—by which I mean, that it is assisted by a sufficient power to cause the observance of it. The notification of this fact did not come from the British Minister residing at that Court, but in a way on which they can rely, and they have therefore thought it to be their duty to intimate the fact to the British merchants. It is not, however, conceived, that the admission of the fact is by any means an acknowledgment of the legitimacy of the Authority whence it proceeds. (*Hear.*) The blockade is to its rules to follow those of others which have preceded it, and, on that understanding, if British merchant vessels should violate it, it must be at their own peril. I have only to say, that our relations with Portugal are the same as when I last addressed the House on this topic.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said this declaration of blockade on the part of Don Miguel could not be looked upon as an act of the Regent, but as one intended to favour the absolute P[illegible] (*Hear.*)

Mr. PEEL did not conceive that the notification to the merchant, in itself, was any admission of the legitimacy of the authority that declared that blockade. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a petition from W. E. C. Turner, a prisoner confined for debt in Castle Rushen, complaining of abuses in the administration of the law in the Isle of Man.

On the Motion that the Petition be brought up,

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH said, it was with great regret that he found the name of Mr. Humphries was omitted in the Commission appointed to inquire into the various subjects connected with the law of real property. He possessed experience and prudence, as well as enlightened general principles; and it was a public misfortune that his name did not occur in the list of the Commissioners. That omission deprived the commission of a great part of the hold on the public confidence which it would otherwise have possessed.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that the omission of Mr. Humphries's name was perfectly consistent with the highest respect on his (Mr. Peel's) part for that Gentleman's character. The fact was, however, that Mr. Humphries had written a book which had provoked much controversy. If he had been named in the Commission, it would have been but right to name some person who had taken the opposite side in that controversy; and he did not conceive that the objects of the Commission would have been forwarded by the introduction of controversial points.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT could not think it a very advisable rule to lay down, that because any man had formed certain opinions on any subject, he should therefore be excluded from the investigation of that subject. To leave Mr. Humphries out, was very much like the old story of leaving the character of Hamlet out of the representation of the play of Hamlet.

Mr. BROUGHAM begged to bear his testimony to the professional as well as to the private character of Mr. Humphries, who had done an essential service to the cause of legal reform, by his invaluable publication. The omission of Mr. Humphries's name would be injurious, as holding out to the public that a thorough and searching inquiry was not the object of the Commission.

Mr. HUME regretted that a man of Mr. Humphries's talents and experience had not been included in the Commission. In these days, men, with minds like blank sheets of paper, were considered preferable.

The Petition was then read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANLEY said, that if his Hon. and Learned Friend, who had a notice for Tuesday was disposed to postpone his Motion, he (Mr. Stanley) would bring his Motion, respecting Baron de Bode, forward on that day.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that he should be unable to bring his Motion forward on Tuesday and would, therefore postpone it to Thursday the 10th of July.—Postponed accordingly.

Mr. HUME said, instead of Ministers attending to their own recommendations, by which they had excited the hopes of the country, they had brought into the House a proposition—not to place the currency or the bankers on a better footing, but to lessen the amount of the currency, and hereby add to the evil which already pressed so heavily on the country. He was surprised to hear it hinted by persons connected with the banking business, that publicity ought not to be given to banking transactions in England, as it was in so many other countries of Europe and America. If a proper banking system was established, facilities would be afforded of ascertaining the quantity of every species of the circulating medium. If it were not so far advanced in the Session, he, for one, should feel it his duty to bring before Parliament the general question of banking, in order to discuss the subject upon broad principles, and to introduce into the system, not only the publicity for which he was an advocate, but every other point which he might think essentially requisite to put banking upon its proper footing. He thought that no bank-notes whatever should be issued, except by Government. Under the existing laws, it was in the power of the Bank of England, and of private bankers, to enlarge or to decrease the amount of the currency to such an extent as to augment or depreciate the value of every man's property by ten per cent., or even to a greater amount. This was no speculative point—no imaginary grievance, for the altered and fluctuating circumstances of thousands bespoke the extent and the degree of the evil. The present system did not support a convertibility of paper into gold on demand. (*Hear. hear.*) Honorable Gentlemen connected with the banking system might say 'Hear, hear,' but he would ask them how he was to obtain five pounds in metallic currency for a five pound note, if the banker refused to pay, except he brought his action, which would cost him forty pounds, and be long before it could be decided? No bank ought to issue paper without previously depositing, in some way or other, the amount of what he issued, for this alone could prevent any loss to the holders of the paper; and as bankers were ineffect coiners, their transactions ought to be made public. With these two points, and that of convertibility on demand, the banking system would be placed upon its only secure and proper basis. The object of his present motion was, to ask leave to bring in a Bill to compel private bankers to lay before the House, or before his Majesty's Treasury, that which the Bank of England now did with respect to one pound notes—an account of their issues. If his Majesty's Ministers had thought it wise and expedient, to make the Bank of England send every week a statement of its issues of one pound notes to the Treasury, the same principle ought to be applied to every kind of notes, and to every description of bank. (*Hear, hear.*) From this practice, every person interested in the subject, would be able to ascertain in a moment the total amount of the currency; and in case of any prospective change as of a war, the Government would be better able to perform its act of caution and charity, of guarding against any unnecessary and unwise speculations, such as experience taught them so many bankers had fallen into. At present, a man might begin a bank with 50*l.* and issue 50,000*l.* in notes; for this did not require that he should have property, but what was called credit. Such a state of things ought not to be allowed to exist. The accounts of the Bank of France were published from time to time, and they contained a full statement of the capital, how applied, how invested, how much was in specie, or in Government or private securities; in short, every farthing was accounted for, and every transaction laid open. Why should not the same system be pursued by the Bank of England—a body holding such immense power over all the property and capital of the kingdom He did not mean to blame the Bank as a body nor to cast any imputation on any individual belonging to it: it was their business to make the most of the speculations in which they were embarked, and to turn to the greatest advantage the circumstances in which they were placed He held the Government to be responsible in the case, and he blamed his Majesty's Ministers who neglected their duty, which the situation of the country imperiously imposed upon them, and the due performance of which involved the interests of so many individuals in the most important transactions of life. In the United States the Banks were very numerous, and their issues of paper were for the smallest sums, and to a very great extent. Of these Banks, some had failed, and some had not failed. In such of the States of the Union as had adopted the plan he now recommended to the House, he was not aware of a single instance of the failing of a private bank, whilst directly the reverse had been the case in those States which adopted a system analogous to that which prevailed in England. The Hon. Member then entered into a particular account of the banking operations in America; showing that, while those banks which followed the system he recommended were exempt from failure, others, whose plan corresponded more nearly with that of English banks, were exposed to continual risk of bankruptcy; and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill, compelling Country Bankers to make Quarterly Returns of the Amount of their Notes in Circulation.

Mr. H. GURNEY opposed the motion.

Sir C. COLE supported the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not, indeed, consent to allow a compulsory demand of this kind to be made upon the country bankers without the most mature examination and inquiry. Upon the whole he was compelled to say, that he must give the motion his negative, although he did not pledge himself or the Government not to adopt any measure hereafter, which time or better consideration might show to be expedient.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY said, that so far from the proposed measure proving an inconvenience to the Country Bankers, he thought that it must prove quite the reverse, and that it was, at all events, a measure of substantial justice, and that it must give strength and solidity to all Banking Establishments, by enabling those who took their notes to contrast the amount of their issues, not with their presumable, but with their known means. If the Right Honourable Gentleman, who was at present so youthful in his office, meant to devote the recess to the consideration of the subject, then he might understand the objection that the subject ought not to be introduced now; but if he did not mean to put himself in possession of the means of admitting that the Hon. Member's views were right, or of rebutting their necessity, then he must say that the Hon, Member was justified in pressing his motion.

Sir JOHN WROTTESLEY thought it hard that the Country Bankers should be compelled to give these returns, when their issues formed so very small a portion of the circulation. The Hon. Baronet then contended, that the interests of the Country Bankers ought not to be dealt with lightly, and argued that the Country Bankers had, on all occasions, shown the strongest disposition to sacrifice their own interests when they were supposed to come into competition with the interests of the country. The Hon. Baronet concluded, by reminding the House of the extraordinary wars we had been able to support with the system of banking which then prevailed, and observed, that there ought to be considerable deliberation before their interests were sacrificed.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON objected to the whole proceeding, because there was a very material difference between the notice of motion and the motion itself. The notice merely stated it to be a Quarterly Return of Bank Notes issued by Country Bankers; but the motion included the Bank of England, which he thought was highly objectionable.

Mr. MONCK supported the motion.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN opposed it. Merchants and other persons issued Paper as well as Bankers, and it was unjust to call upon them alone.

Mr. HUME briefly replied, and withdrew his motion.

The Order of the Day was then read for bringing up the Report of the Committee of Supply.

The Report was then brought up, and agreed to.

The Bill for Regulating the Registrars' Office in Ireland was read a third time, and passed.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Cider and Perry Excise Licenses' Bill,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, that the object of this Bill was to put the retailer of cider on the same footing as the retailer of beer, both being beverages of almost equal importance to the comfort of the labouring classes. Great evils arose from the unrestricted consumption of cider, or rather, he should say, from the sale of that article under no restraint whatever. From all parts of Devonshire and Somersetshire it had been generally recommended, in consequence of the shocking extent of the drunkenness and profligacy resulting from the cider-houses, that they should be placed under proper regulations. When it was thus proved that the retail of cider, under no restrictions, led to the very evils which the Legislature had endeavoured, in the case of the retail of beer, to prevent, there was he thought, a call on Parliament to interpose in some mode or other. By placing the sale of cider under the same restrictions as the sale of beer, the House might expect the same beneficial effect, and the public have an assurance that order and sobriety would prevail instead of drunkeness and immorality. For these reasons he moved the Resolutions.

The first Resolution was then read, requiring that, for the future, an excise license should be taken out by every person for the sale of cider or perry, in not less quantity at one time than one pint, for which the party should pay 5*l.* 5*s.*

Sir ROBERT WILSON rose instantly to move, that the Chairman should report progress. (*Cheers.*) He was filled with surprise at the pretences on which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had proposed this measure. The Right Hon. Gentleman called on the House, for the first time in the history of fiscal legislation, for a moral tax (*cheers*)—a tax for the sake of sobriety and order (*cheers.*) but without laying any evidence before the House to prove that the people of Devonshire and Somersetshire were more intoxicated than any other parts of England. As he could not consent to rob the labouring people of any pleasure they possessed, he should move that the Chairman do at once leave the Chair.

Mr. Alderman WOOD did not understand what the Chancellor of the Exchequer meant by representing this measure as a check on immorality. If the retailers of cider were compelled to have a license from the Magistrates, they might be under some restrictions as to their conduct; but this proposition only required them to have an Excise license, for which they were to pay 5*l.* 5*s.*, while every hotel-keeper in London only paid 2*l.* or 2*l.* 10*s.* for his license.

Mr. G. DAWSON said, that before the law was altered, no cider-dealer could sell less than a hogshead; but now, on paying the duty, any body could sell cider in any quantity. The consequence was, that Devonshire and Somersetshire were over-run with public-houses, or rather common sheds by the road side, where cider was sold in great quantities to people of all sexes. (*Laughter.*) The representations on this subject were quite sufficient to justify the introduction of the Bill.

Mr. G. LAMB opposed the Resolution. He would be glad to promote the revenue in any fair way, and to prevent the occurrence of such an awkward transaction as that of appropriating money which should be applied to the satisfaction of individual claims to the building of palaces. (*A Laugh.*)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that it would be unfair to impose a tax upon the retail sellers of beer, without imposing a similar one on the retail sellers of cider and perry.

Sir R. WILSON considered this as a bill of indictment preferred against the inhabitants of the country of Somerset, as being the most inebriated and intoxicated set of persons in the country. He did not think the Hon. Members for that country could admit the justice of such an imputation.

Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE said, he was glad to hear an observation from an Honourable Member whom he now saw absent. (*Much laughter, which prevented the concluding part of the sentence from reaching the Gallery.*) The cider-shops were, in fact, converted into tippling-houses, to the destruction of the regularity and morality of the districts in which they were opened.

After a few further remarks, the question was put, 'that the Chairman report progress,' and carried in the affirmative. He accordingly left the Chair, amid much cheering, and reported progress as soon as the House was resumed.

The East India Prize Money Bill went through a Committee.

The House went into a Committee on the Sale of the Game Bill; and several Amendments were introduced into various clauses.

The House afterwards divided on the question of Adjournment, when there appeared for the Adjournment, 18; against it, 27; Majority, 9.

After some further discussion, a Motion was made that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which being carried without a division, the Bill was ordered to be taken into further consideration on Friday.

At a Quarter past Two the House Adjourned.

[*The Sphynx.*

MR. HUNT IN PARIS.

MR. HUNT has addressed the following letter to the Morning Herald:—

"*Meurice's Hotel, Paris, May* 16.

"Having seen by the London Papers that green peas sell for *three guineas a quart* in Covent Garden market, I am induced to make a few observations, for the information of your readers, relative to the price of vegetables in Paris, compared with those of London. We

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gave, ten days ago, 2*s.* 6*d.* for a quart of green peas; they now sell for 1*s.* 6*d.* a full quart; they are in great abundance at every table where the price of the dinner is 2*s.* 6*d.* per head. We can purchase here as much asparagus, of the finest quality, for 2*s.* 6*d.* (enough for six persons) as would coast 18*s.* in Covent Garden, there is also a great abudance of French-beans; at an equally moderate price, and very fine strawberries for 1*s.* 8*d.* a bottle. I landed at Dieppe from Brighton on Sunday morning, the 4 h inst.; and it being the first time in my life that I ever set foot on any other than that of British ground, you may easily conceive that I was not a little surprised to see the whole of the shops open, a very large fish-market, and every one employed the same as on what we call, in England, a working day. Red mullet 3*d.* each; and *John Dory* (8 lbs.) for 3*s.* 4*d.* We started at ten o'clock (having found excellent accommodation at Taylor's English Hotel) in the diligence for Rouen, a distance of forty miles, which we accomplished in four hours, to my great astonishment; some part of the way, being draw by nine Norman horses, apparently as powerful as Barclay and Perkins's dray-horses, but as active as our best hacks. I was particularly interested, as a farmer, in travelling through Normandy, the whole of which is beautifully cultivated; in fact, there was not an acre within sight of the road but was cultivated; and, what will be thought more extraordinary by the English farmer, not an acre without a crop on it, or in the progress of being sown. This can only be accounted for from the absence of tithes. The whole of the way to Paris we travelled between a double avenue of beautiful apple trees, in full blossom. I can confidently affirm that I have seen more *slovenly farming* in one parish in England, than I saw in travelling 140 miles in France. I find the labourers in towns get about 2*s.* a day for their labour, and all agricultural labourers get 5*s.* a week, and all their board and lodging; thus they are placed in a similar situation on that of the very best farming labourers in England before the war to put down liberty in France, and to prevent a reform in the parliament of England. I have been in France twelve days, remaining in Dieppe, Rouen, St. Germain's and Paris; in this time I have only seen one drunken person. In all the towns and cities trade appears to be in a prosperous state. There are more shops *shut up* in one street in London, than there are in Paris, Rouen, St. German's and Dieppe; and such is the difficulty to obtain a shop in a good situation in Paris, that 400*l.* a year is asked for a single room of eighteen feet square, without an inch of outlet. I have only time to say that Paris is a delightful place, the best hotels being about the same price as those of London.

"H. Hunt."

Now, of all things in the world, the most unprofitable, I take it, is talking politics or questions which can never be decided; and, therefore, I pass by Mr. Hunt's notice of wars against freedom. Waving altogether all discussion as to what might, or might not, have been the consequence, if there had been no war, or if the war had taken another turn, I have a few words to say on Paris as it is.

There are two classes of English travellers, whom, for want of better, I may call the John Bull Allegro, and the John Bull Penseroso. The latter is our natural habit. We love to growl—it is in vain to deny it. We travel from Dan to Beersheba, and find every thing barren. The journey stirs our bile, and we pour it forth on our return in a most Smelfungus fashion. Our insularity; and the comfortable state of war with our neighbours in which we have contrived to keep ourselves for nearly two-thirds of every century, have given us no very favourable idea of foreigners: and, let us conceal it as we can—let us laugh at it as a prejudice of the lower classes—a thing quite unworthy of the attention of gentlemen and philosopers—the persuasion that an Englishman can beat any three foreigners (I beg pardon any three d——d foreigners, for that is the classic phrase) is believed, in a degree, by the whole nation.

But action and re-action, say the Newtonians, are equal and contrary; and, accordingly, the John Bull Allegro goes to the continent determined to see no blemish. It is vulgar—it is low—it is prejudice—it is illiberal to imagine that anything English is better than is corresponding article in France. In his face you see legibly written, "Depend upon it, my dear Sir, all you have heard about these matters is a mistake—all wrong, Sir,—I beg to explain, &c. &c." Even here, however, the national humour breaks out, and praise cannot be accorded to a foreign country without indulging in a grumble upon our own. Hunt is evidently of the Allegro class—and on being let loose in France for the first time shews himself superior to prejudice, by panegyrising every thing he finds there.

Now, I lay this down as an axiom, that nobody (unless he is an archangel, or something of that kind, which is out of the question in this case), can know what to praise or to blame in any country in twelve days. Without travelling beyond our own good city, do we not hear, with an air of unfeigned compassion, the panegyrics or the censures poured upon London by a newly-caught provincial, in the first fortnight of his arrival. I never knew one of them, no matter how sharp he was in his own domestic cantred, or no matter how clever a fellow he fancied himself, that was not decidedly wrong in nine cases out of ten, and, in general, very ready to acknowledge the fact after a twelvemonth's acquaintance. Those who, to borrow Don Juan's rhyme, are not struck with London's first appearance, are in a different mood when asked about it a year hence; and those, whose admiration was excited at their early visit, are usually not a little ashamed of the objects on which it was fixed, before the sun comes back to the same place in the zodiac.

So is it with Mr. Hunt in France. He gets into the country in the finest weather, and by the finest road. He travels with a mind determined not to be prejudiced—that is to say, with the strongest bias possible; and, accordingly, he finds what must not a little astonish the French themselves. That ten miles an hour has been done on the Dieppe road I do not dispute, but I always found the average even there seven, computing as we do in England, from beginning to the end of the journey. On the road which we every-day travellers know best—that of Calais, the Malle Poste, by far the quickest of the coaches, takes twenty-eight hours, regularly, (often thirty or even thirty-two,) to do 178 miles, which is not more than *six* miles an hour. In a diligence, the regular time is thirty-four hours, which in bad weather often extends to forty, or not quite 4½ miles an hour. Which of our *heavies* can be accused of this snail's pace? I have been often tempted to use old Jonathan Oldbucks's plenetic exclamation when entrapped into these slow-going vehicles, "diligence, quo' she! sloth, she means,"—Think of the diligence journey from Lyons to Paris, occupying four days and three nights—eighty-five hours! Why, in that time, we might almost make a circuit round England. Nor let any one think that the delay I complain of is occasioned by any such stoppages as greet us in England—a quarter of an hour being allowed for the purpose of taking a cup of coffee, and twenty minutes, in general, for the mastication of a dinner which defies description.

So far for Mr. Hunt's first fact. I am informed that he came back by the Calais road, and if so, there will be no necessity of my enforcing these melancholy truths upon his mind; I venture to say that, although the Dover is not by any means the best sample of our roads, he felt the difference between the management of coaches and the postilions somewhat.

As to his farming, I know little on the subject, being by nature or art (see Byron and Bowles, I have not time to enter into the dispute at full length) a cultivator of Piccadilly; but if Mr. Hunt, instead of trusting the report of his eyes, while bowling along, according to his own account, at the rate of ten miles an hour, would take the trouble of reading the agricultural reports of France, and contrast them with those of England, he will find that our neighbours, are, in almost every species of cultivation of grain, fifty years behind us; indeed, in any country where so much attention is paid, and so justly paid to the vineyard, such a result is only to be expected.

The 'Gazette de France', of the 27th amuses itself with laughing at this letter;—it calls Mr. Hunt "le Sterne radical," and is quite diverted with the idea that his principal topic of praise should be the goodness of the asparagus, and its only costing twenty sous, while the price in Covent-garden market would be fifty francs. Really, however, Mr. Hunt is hard upon us in this comparison. How the injustice of our wars should affect the seasons it is difficult to say; and we fear that the most liberal or the most illiberal of governments will not bring peas and asparagus into our markets in sufficient time to compete with a country which has the advantage over us in latitude.

I have heard of Hunt's visit to Paris, which was, I am told, for purposes of business exclusively. I hope that he will succeed so far as to give the Parisians some idea of the liquid lustre which calls forth the pens of our poets, and the brushes of our wall-chalkers, for really they are in the infancy of the science, though they designate the gentlemen who officiate for you in that sort in Paris, by the grand title of *artistes*. He will, however, find some difficulty in procuring ivory-black, a commodity of prime importance in his business, and one which he will not get easily in France; and his radicalism, if he imports it to the dominions of Charles X., will have full scope for its exercise in the custom-house regulations of that country, which appear to have been drawn up by the author of "the Code for ingeniously tormenting." He did very right in stopping at Meurice's which is quite an English colony—the French call it the *canton Anglais*, and we are more at home there, until we learn the manners of Paris, than anywhere else; but its being so decidedly English imposes on young travellers like Mr. Hunt. Had he gone to a French hotel,—where no entreaty could procure a carpet—where the windows will neither shut nor open—where the soap is a fragment of sand-stone—where, if there be a table d'hôte, the tablecloth is changed once a week, and the napkins once a fortnight—where everything is scorching in summer, and freezing in winter, and dirty all the year round,—he would not have so far insulted the best hotels of London as to compare them with those of Paris. Why, Meurice's is the best of the lot—the very Clarendon of France—and yet, in point of accommodation, it does not rise above the Salopian or the British. I rather incline to think, also, that Mr. Hunt does not exactly know that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, an hotel in France means merely a lodging-house.

From some practice in these matters, I strongly demur as to cheapness of French living. I am not going to bore you with the details of housekeeping, but what has been said in some of the papers is very true, that luxuries are cheap, and necessaries dear. On the whole, a man of a limited income, say 1000*l.* a-year, or under, will find that his accounts, at the end of the twelve months, are much the same in London and Paris. When he gets beyond that sum he cuts a figure—a *quasi* figure—at much smaller expense I admit. The man of 3000*l.* a-year being nobody here, and having it in his power to be somebody there. But this is done by not attempting what is voted necessary in London. Nobody gives dinner on any thing of an expensive scale—and soirées cost nothing. There are no Newmarkets—no clubs—no country seats—no hunting-boxes—none of the thousand and one ways of getting rid of money which we have invented for relieving us of the superfluous metal. If we could persuade ourselves that living in London as they live in Paris was the thing, we should find it could be done as easily here as there—but that cannot be.

In the same way, in travelling—a boy gets to Paris, and is much astonished to find that he can drink wine—actual wine—for a franc a bottle—that champagne under a dozen names, all astonishing to him, can sparkle in his glass for from three to eight. Then the fine words—sauté—piqué—aux truffes—salmi — bavaroise — mayonnaise — bechamel — which stare at him in the *carte* at prices so very moderate, the highest not more than four or five francs, astonish him—and he thinks, with indignation, on the guinea dinners of England, where he had only beef, and mutton, and soup, and fish, and fowl and port, and sherry—all plain plebeian things, with the most commonplace of names. Here, again, I say, live as they do in Paris, and you will find it cheaper here. Give up the joint and take to the chop—forswear thick potations, and swear by Charles Wright, and the difference will be apparent. In point of fact, you pay enormously for the scraps you get in France—a pennyworth of cookery costs you tenpence. But then to be sure, as a hairdresser once said to me, when I thought he charged me rather too much—" But then, Sir consider the science." I acknowledged the justice of the appeal.

I venture to say, that Mr. Hunt never dined in a *cabinet particulier* at Meurice's with an ordered dinner, under twenty or thirty francs, exclusive of wine. I do not know that he tried the experiment, but if he did, I am certain he knows I am right. I do not know what has made me so financial, but I suppose I am infected by Hunt, who is now overhauling the dinner-accounts of the Corporation of London, and attacking that venerable body in their tenderest part. I shall, however, say no more on such base considerations. I perceive by 'Galignani's Messenger,' which really is a very well-managed paper, and "quite refreshing" to English peregrinators through Europe, that Mr. Hunt was accompanied by Sir Charles Wolseley, who is styled, in that paper, an eccentric baronet: I know his politics have been rather eccentric, but by general report he is a very gentlemanlike man, who has moved in the best society. They say that he assisted at the taking of the Bastille; the fact, however, I understand to be, that he was a boy at the time, and looked on from a window. This was indeed *assisting* in the French sense, but not in our's; the phrase, however, was unlucky, for it had no small weight with the judges when poor Sir Charles was sent to prison, and therefore it might as well be explained. For my part, however, I do not see why any man should be ashamed of having helped to demolish the Bastille. It was a great piece of weakness on the part of Louis XVI. to have permitted its destruction, and something worse than we know not to have rescued poor Latude's, but it was, after all a monument as well as an instrument of disgraceful tyranny.

Even in a letter of twenty lines about France, I should have thought it impossible to have omitted the theatres, had not Mr. Hunt done it. I shall say a few words to supply the defect. Nobody has filled Talma's throne, and no new rivals are springing up to meet Mars or Duchenois. Malibran is the great attraction of the Italian Opera, and she is considerably improved since we heard her, but never can be a first-rate singer. The English theatre is very popular and profitable under the government of Abbott, who is a clever fellow, and most deservedly popular with the good people of Paris. You are all astonished in London with the success of Miss Smithson, and seem half inclined to be angry with the French critics; I had the same prejudice, (for such it is) until I saw her. The flattering reception which she met with has developed her talents, just as (to talk à la Tom Moore) the flower expands its petals under the influence of the genial sun. Her Jane Shore is an admirable performance; but as I intend, hereafter, to be critical on this subject, I stop for the present. You will agree with me in one thing, viz. that she is a very fine girl*, and that is not to be despised. Liston was not understood—they voted him an ugly old man. Macready was successful only in Virginius—and Kean's reception has been cool enough.

If Mr. Hunt would be so kind as to look into Dupin's Statistical Returns, he would not talk about the flourishing state of Paris, as compared with ours. Trade there is very wretched, and it is a fact, that a third of the population die in hospitals, or are buried at the public expence. A foreigner running through cannot see these things. Mr. Hunt's eye was sharper in discerning the signs of bankruptcy in England than in France.

To bring my rambling attitude to an end, I must conclude by saying that I think Paris is improving in the real comforts of a city—*trottoirs* are becoming established—the lamps are better lighted, and the streets are cleaner, yet perfection is very far off. There is——but I cannot go farther. See the 'Gazette de France,' of the 23d of May, in its review of the 'Promenades d'un cosmopolite dans Paris,' a curious little book. As Englishmen complain sadly of the gens-d'armes now and then, perhaps you might wish to see what can be said in favour of their employment by this gentleman. Let me entreat you to learn it in French; I did not before know that a journey to Epsom was so dangerous:—

"Le cosmopolite parcourt les rues, les promenades, ses spectacles, tous les établissemens publics et particuliers. Il est essentiellement ami de l'ordre: aussi, ce qui lui plaît avant tout à Paris, c'est le soin que l'on y prend de prévenir cette horrible confusion qui trouble et dégrade souvent les plus belles réunions dans les pays étrangers au nôtre, et quelquefois même, change en périls et en souffrances des rassemblemens où chaque individu est arrivé pour se réjouir. En conséquence, ce qui va scandaliser bien des hommes libres, le cosmopolite n'a aucune aversion pour les commissaires de police, officiers de paix, voire même pour les gendarmes. Il déclare sans détour, car enfin chacun a son goût, qu'il aime beaucoup mieux qu'un gendarme l'invite à rendre la queue à la porte d'un spectacle que d'être cahoté, heurté, meurtri, comme cela lui est arrivé cent fois dans d'autres capitales et notamment à Londres. S'il est en voiture, il trouve fort bon et fort sage de suivre la file, ne fût-ce que pour ne pas voir renouveller le spectacle effrayant dont il fut témoin, l'an dernier même, aux fameuses courses d'Epsom, en Angleterre. Quand les prix furent gagnés, l'immense multitude de spectateurs voulut retourner à Londres ou dans les lieux circonvoisins, qui à pied, qui à cheval, qui en tilbury, qui en landau. Quelle cohue! quel chaos! En vertu de la grande charte, ou du bill des droits, chaque *freeborn Englishman* voulait passer le premier. Bêtes et gens s'enfourraient pêle-mêle dans des chemins étroits, comme le sont ceux du pays. Ce n'était qu'á coups de poing, á coup de fouet, que le plus robuste obtenait le pas sur le plus faible. Pas un seul agent public qui se montrât pour remédier à ce hourvari! Certes, si les Israëlites n'avaient pas mis plus d'ordre dans le passage de la Mer Rouge, ils n'en seraient jamais sortis. En France, dit notre auteur, tout ce monde fût rentré chez soi cinq ou six heures plus tôt; personne n'aurait eu à se plaindre d'un bras ou d'une jambe cassé, d'un cheval étouffé, d'un essieu rompu. Mais ne pouvoir s'assommer à son aise dans un pays libre, est-ce parfait contentement?"

With this scrap I finish. I hope Mr. Hunt will write his whole tour, in order that,

When he abroad again will ride,
I may be there to see.

London Magazine, June]. T. Q.

* Certes: we always saw when she was a third rate actress here, that she was an exquisitely formed woman.—*Ed.*

'Britain, behold and quake! Thine hour must come,
If equal guilt call down an equal doom.
O haste, and seize atonement for the times,
And court repentance heavy as thy crimes!
Strip off thy plunder, shed a sea of tears,
Bow to the dust, proclaim a fast of years,
When mercy sleeps, and justice flies abroad,
And God puts on the terrors of a God,
When Guilt's deep groans resound Creation's knell,
Then Ireland's name shall crush thee down to Hell!
See, pale she withers on her blasted strand,
And curses thee, the Vampire of her land.
Beauty and wealth for her in vain combine,
The frowning mountain, and the Parian mine,
A race of manly frame and noble soul—
The gem of ocean melts in Britain's bowl.
One selfish system we alone can know,
All to receive, and nothing to bestow.
A useless priesthood, sent her faith to mock.
Shear, with close hands, but never tend their flock:
The gale sighs anthems, where the thistle waves,
Midst roofless fanes and desecrated graves.
Her nobles fly the land, whose gifts they share,
Like asps, foul toads, afraid to breathe her air;
Some spendthrift courtier her last remnant begs,
And proud viceroys squeeze her to the dregs.
What marvel thea her sons their drivers spurn,
And used like beasts, at length to beams should turn?
Hope's the proud distinction of mankind,
Take that, and nothing human lurks behind.
Spaniels may crouch, rous'd lions never spare.
Rebellion is the virtue of despair.
When Ireland tells her tales of wasted life,
The merciless musket, and the desperate knife;
Then, Britain, tremble with a murderer's fears;
Kneel, kneel for grace! These crimes are thine, not hers!
Ere vengeance seal thy guilt, O yet be wise,
Pay Ireland back the debt of centuries!
Smooth her with oil, with quiet rust her swords,
And only raise the gibbet for her lords.
Force hardens hearts. 'tis kindness bids them flow,
As storms congeal, while sunbeams melt the snow.
Her broken altars raise, set conscience free,
O'erpower her zealot rage with liberty.
No casual charities her wants relieve,
An ocean were but wasted in a sieve.
First stop her drains, then pour the bounteous flood,
And bind her thine by mighty gratitude.'—